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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, AUGUST 3, 1921

No. 5

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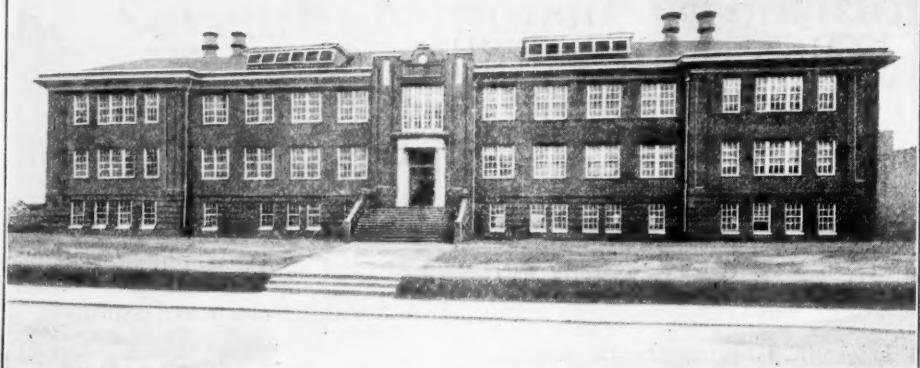
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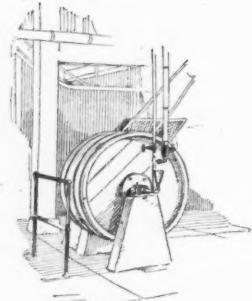
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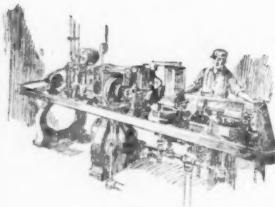
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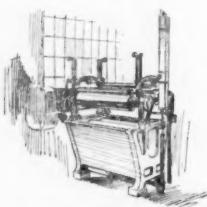
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THE JIGSAW PUZZLE OF BUSINESS

Our industry—it is our boast—is the master key to national security, good health, and general prosperity. Our products—this is now a trite axiom—are necessary to every human activity from farming and mining to medicine and art.

Because the chemical industry is the most basic, it is affected most by any serious disturbance in the economic forces no matter how far removed, while slight defections, though close at hand, are easily absorbed. The famine in Russia, as an instance, will have a wider and more serious effect on our drug and chemical markets, though the connection is not at first glance obvious, than will the financial smash of Louis K. Liggett, who said in his pride only a few months ago that he would soon be manufacturing every medicinal chemical and a substitute for every important proprietary preparation.

We must reckon, therefore, with big movements and study broad problems. It is no wonder that world-wide readjustment has come down heavily on our broad shoulders; but it is well to remember that the perfecting of our faulty methods of distribution will be a very direct benefit to the key industries. "Better distribution", so the economists say, will be our watch-word as 'greater production was our fathers'. When Bulgarians and Austrians no longer go naked while our cotton rots on the wharves and British textile mills are shut tight, then the American chemical industry need not worry about the freight rate between Niagara Falls and Newark, the tariff on citric acid, or the very newest Volstead Enforcement Amendment.

It is a great, big business, this business of making chemicals, and its leaders will always be the men of the broadest vision.

NO FORD, NO DAM AT MUSCLE SHOALS

Apparently the pleasant prospect of congratulating the Government upon the practical utilization of its heavy investment at Muscle Shoals, Alabama and of welcoming Henry Ford into the American chemical industry is to be denied us.

As a foresighted buyer of power, the astute maker of "the car that made the automobile famous," not unnaturally wants to assure himself of a definite number of horse power units in exchange for a definite number of dollars. But while Congress can legislate the country "dry" it cannot regulate the rainfall in the upper Tennessee valley. The result is a knot which cannot be easily untied, though there is always a hope that it may be cut. In the meantime, the offers of the du Ponts and other interests expected to

make bids for the use of the Muscle Shoals plant have failed to materialize, and it again appears that the ruins of this great enterprise may yet serve the sole and quite unproductive purpose of remaining an ugly monument to our contribution toward victory in the Great War.

Ford's offer amounted to approximately a million and a half dollars annually for a hundred years payable directly to the Treasury and its indirect benefits to the country at large and especially to the South are incalculable. At a time when the cotton crop is a failure, when money throughout the South is so scarce that the farmers are unable to buy fertilizers, and when freight rates on nitrogenous plant food, which is so highly essential for cotton are out of sight, then certainly, the deal should have been put through, somehow. No one is looking forward to another war and many of us are inclined to forget the near panic we faced on account of the possible scarcity when American explosive makers bought nitrogen in dead earnest a few years ago. The completion and operation of the Muscle Shoals plant now would be of such decided benefit to the farmers for whom Congress has been so anxious to provide that it is impossible to see why any chance of making air nitrates for fertilizer in the South was allowed to escape.

WOULD HANDICAP U. S. TRADE

The British Government has a bill for safeguarding home industries, now in the House of Commons and likely to reach the House of Lords at an early date for passage before the summer vacation in mid-August, which has two important sections that would affect United States trade with England. The Key Industries section imposes a duty of 33 1-3 per cent on

All synthetic organic chemicals (other than synthetic organic dyestuffs, colors and coloring matters imported for use as such, and organic intermediate products imported for their manufacture) analytical re-agents, all other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes.

A complete list of products coming under the Key Industries section will be published by the British Board of Trade, if the measure becomes a law, and American exporters will find it advisable to have this list at hand because these same products may be liable also to the tax of 33 1-3 per cent under the Anti-Dumping or Collapsed Exchanges section. The bill provides for this duty on goods of any description imported and sold or offered for sale.

At prices below the cost of production (the wholesale price at the works charged for goods of the class or description for consumption in the country of manufacture).

At prices which by reason of depreciation in the value in relation to sterling of the currency of the country in which the goods were manufactured are below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Provision is made that the Anti-Dumping and Collapsed Exchanges section shall not be enforced if at variance with any treaty, convention or en-

gagement with any foreign state in force for the time being. This point does not apply to the Key Industries section. At the present time the United States has a treaty with England, which may throw out the Anti-Dumping section into the discard, but would not affect the proposed duty of 33 1-3 per cent on synthetic organic chemicals. Germany, Russia and France have no treaties with England at present with which the Anti-Dumping section would conflict, and goods from these countries would be liable to the extra tax.

A \$500,000,000 LOSS?

As far as the dyestuff tariff is concerned, the 35 per cent as proposed under the coal-tar section after the elimination of the License Plan by the House, might just as well be one thirty-fifth of one per cent for all the good it will do. A tariff rate up to several hundred per cent cannot be effective against the powerful machine of the German Cartel which emerged from the war bigger and stronger than ever. The House of Representatives has turned down the Dye License Plan and with it they have turned down the American dye industry which served them so well during the war. The House has taken a step which, if the Senate does likewise, signs the death warrant of the American industry. It is a case of no license, no dye industry. Without a license system, the Cartel can kill the American industry within a few years and practically wipe out \$500,000,000 of American capital now invested.

If stories of failures in business were not a serious matter, we might be inclined to accuse the "failers" of pro-Germanism. At least they have saved the Germans the trouble of putting them out if Congress won't give dyes and chemicals adequate protection.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO RETAIN HELP

An appeal to employers to retain their workers has been issued by the National Association of Credit Men, which has sent the following message to the 33,000 manufacturers, wholesalers, and bankers who are members of that institution:

"In a situation such as we are passing through at present sacrifices of various types are required in order that the burden may be lessened and that everyone may bear his proper share of the responsibilities. It is very easy for an enterprise to dismiss men from their employ when business is falling off and retrenchment seems necessary. Nothing in the situation is more dangerous than unemployment, to avoid it and keep idleness at a minimum should be striven for with our hardest efforts.

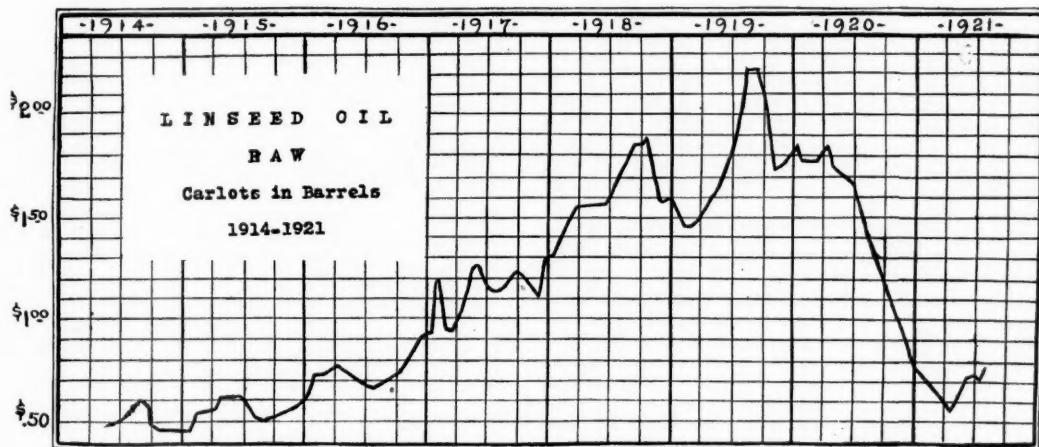
"This message is not a sentimental one. It is intended as a practical appeal with its ultimate effect on the buying abilities of the people and its eventual relations to credit which after all is woven into the buying and selling of commodities and services."

Approximately four hundred thousand mine and metal workers were involved in strikes in the United States last year. The total number of days spent in idleness was in round numbers six million. Counting three hundred working days as a year, the strike loss of one branch of industry during 1921 amounted to twenty thousand years.

Will Linseed Oil Advance?

*Unfavorable Weather and Decreased Flaxseed Acreage
Point to Future Shortage on Improved Demand
—Prospect for Higher Prices*

By G. H. TOMLINSON, of the Midland Linseed Products Co.



Course of Linseed Oil Prices, New York Market, From the Beginning of the War Up to the Present

IT IS rather difficult at the moment to say just what the future trend of the linseed oil market will be as supply and demand are the chief factors controlling the situation. Stocks of seed and oil all over the world appear to be the smallest in the history of the industry and, with a normal demand for the product, prices would be very much higher.

It is possible to estimate very closely the available amount of seed for the coming year, but it is difficult to predict what demand there will be for the finished product. Our domestic crop, which is planted between May 15th and June 15th is estimated, both in this country and Canada to be not more than 60 per cent of last year's crop. It is also predicted that there will be at least a 20 per cent reduction in acreage in South America, which crop is not marketed until about January. Records show that over 30 million bushels of seed have already been shipped since Jan. 1st from the Argentine, so that it is not probable that more than 12 million bushels remain in South America, and this will undoubtedly be exhausted within the next few months.

Weather conditions in this country and Canada have not been particularly favorable and it is felt that the coming crop will be materially reduced. This gives us, therefore, an idea of what the supply will be, and while we cannot tell just what demand will be it is fair to assume that the future demand must be better than the present, inasmuch as the stocks of raw and finished products in almost every line are nearly exhausted, and to replace them must result in better business conditions.

In addition to this the large amount of new building all over the country requires paint, and the protection of the older buildings will consume large quantities of products requiring linseed oil. While manufacturers are supplying their wants cautiously and conservatively, the fact remains that the demand is absorbing the

available supply. In the event of any activity it would not be surprising to see the market register a material advance.

Linseed oil, among the vegetable oils, ranks second only to cottonseed in volume and value of production in the United States.

The production of linseed oil in this country in 1918 was some 50 million commercial gallons. Of the flaxseed from which this oil is expressed only about one-third is produced in this country, the remainder coming chiefly from the Argentine. Imports of oil have been made during the past few years on account of the high prices here; but the quantity of oil imported has never been of more than passing significance in the market. The heaviest imports were during the year 1920 and amounted to only about four and one-half million gallons, less than 10 per cent of the domestic production. In relation to these figures the provisions of the new tariff bill placing a duty of 18½c per gallon on linseed oil and 25c per bushel on flaxseed are interesting.

The market for linseed oil during the past few months has been very dull as prices have receded from the high levels of 1919-1920 to pre-war prices in June, 1921. Prices have been subject to wide fluctuations in recent months on the news of crops and the tariff prospects. Foreign oil has entered in sufficient quantities to attract the attention of buyers, but not in sufficient quantities to bring any break in the market. Prices have not been under speculative control at any time, and the present prospect will depend entirely on the supply of seed and the demand for oil that may develop as the season advances. The only other factor which is worthy of consideration is the shortness of crops in both the North and South American fields, a factor buyers must consider in the market now.

L. K. LIGGETT ASSIGNS HIS ASSETS

United Drug Head Forced Into Trusteeship by Decline in Stock—United not Involved—Wall St. Expected Crash

The assets of Louis K. Liggett were placed in the hands of a trusteeship last week following a break in United Drug Co. stock on the New York exchange from 74 down to 54 within a few hours. Reports from Boston and the New York office of Liggett's International, Ltd., state that this company and the United Drug are in no way involved, Mr. Liggett personally bearing a loss approximating \$5,000,000. The trustees are Frederick C. Dumaine, Frank W. Remick, and Neal Rantoul.

Officials of the company say that when the stock was selling around \$142 a share Mr. Liggett began buying and almost immediately the stock started to decline. He continued his purchases until it had dropped to 80 and since then it is said he has been hard pressed to furnish margins, since the stock continued on the down grade.

In spite of these facts, Mr. Liggett, in a formal statement following the stock collapse and his own assignment, said:

"I have not lost money through outside interests, except in the general decline in the market price of their securities which is in common with the general decline during this last year. I have not gambled in the stock market."

Ever since the United Drug Company on June 14 endeavored to float a loan of \$15,000,000, eight per cent 20 year convertible gold bonds, Wall street has been full of rumors affecting the stability of the Liggett interests. Kidder, Peabody and Company underwrote this issue and, on Tuesday, when the collapse started, some \$3,000 worth of bonds were sold on the curb at par. The purpose of this sale, especially the high figure when the stock was declining, puzzled the Street considerably and this was accentuated when later it was said upon good authority that Kidder, Peabody and Company still held \$2,500,000 worth of the \$15,000,000 bond issue.

Coincident with all these developments the rumor has been persistent in Wall street that the United Drug Company would pass its next dividend. This rumor, neither officials of the United Drug nor representatives of Kidder, Peabody and Company would confirm, or deny.

BARRETT MOVES TO NEW BUILDING

The Barrett Company has moved to its new building at 40 Rector Street, corner of West, New York. This company has been located for twenty years past on the 13th and 14th floors of 17 Battery Place. About a year ago the Barrett Building Corporation was formed whose stock is owned by the Barrett Company of New Jersey and the present Barrett Building was started. For the present the company will occupy the 14th, 15th and 16th floors of the new building but space will be reserved for further expansion if necessary. The building is just being completed.

REVENUE BILL BEING FRAMED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3—The House Ways and Means Committee last week held four days of hearings on the revenue bill and on Monday started the framing of the bill. There seems to be a feeling among the members of the committee that it will take about three weeks before the bill can be reported out of committee, in spite of the fact that President Harding has stated several times that he hoped it would be passed by the House by the middle of August.

Trade Notes and Personals

Baron Edmond de Rothschild has recently given ten million francs to the French Academy of Sciences for research.

A. Wasserscheid, manager of the New York office of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, left last Saturday for a vacation in Maine.

A. Hummel of Hummel & Robinson will return from Europe August 15. Mr. Hummel has visited the principal European countries during his trip.

Robert J. Tait, of Lawrence, Mass., chemist for the Grasselli Chemical Company, has been transferred to the sales department at Cleveland, Ohio.

E. M. Bailey, New Haven, has been named by Gov. Everett J. Lake of Connecticut, as state chemist for a two-year term, beginning August 4, 1921.

The German commercial submarine, "Deutschland," noted for its dye cargoes landed in America, during the war, was sunk June 18th last outside Cherbourg by a battleship broadside.

The Union Sulphur Company has moved from the 28th floor of the Whitehall Building, New York, to its own Frasch Building nearing completion at the corner of Rector and West Streets.

The Lampton, Crane & Ramey Co., Louisville, is erecting a building which will be used as an extension of its office space. The addition will enlarge the present office space by about 25 per cent.

The Swiss company Holding Petrole Fanto of Geneva, is reported to have decided to found a chemical factory in Sicily in conjunction with Italian interests, to manufacture lemon derivatives.

The Industrial Potash Corporation is to erect a million dollar plant at Marysville, Utah, for the recovery of potash from alunite, the plant to have a capacity of 10,000 tons of sulfate of potash a year. The Utah Potash Co. has about completed the installation of a plant at that place and figures on an annual production of 5,000 tons.

A new synthetic resin formed by heating the reaction product of formaldehyde and aniline to 130-140 degrees C. for ten to twelve hours is the subject of German patent 335,894 recently issued to C. C. Bohler of Dresden. This resin is extremely soluble and has the valuable property of tending to render less soluble resins so.

Plans for the costume party to be held during the N. W. D. A. convention at Atlantic City, September 26 to 29 are complete. Members of the association and others having reservations will receive from the committee a request that they indicate the color of costume desired. A nominal fee of about \$2.50 will be charged. Reservations at the Atlantic City hotels already show a total of 325 who will be on hand.

Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society has elected the following officers for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1921: Chairman, W. Lee Lewis; vice-chairmen, H. G. Walker and O. C. Stanger; secretary, S. L. Redman; treasurer, O. Berndt; editor, "The Chemical Bulletin," Paul Van Cleef. R. E. Doolittle, P. N. Leech, H. N. McCoy, C. S. Miner, L. V. Redman, W. R. Smith, A. M. Taylor, L. M. Tolman and G. L. Wendt have been elected as councillors.

Senate Sidetracks Tariff to Consider Taxes

Chemical Testimony Before Senate Committee Replete With Verbal Clashes—Hearings Resumed—Delay in Passage of Fordney Bill May Allow Dumping by Germans After August 28—Emergency Tariff Extension Likely

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 2.—Hearings on the chemical and dye sections of the Fordney Tariff Bill which began last Friday before the Senate Finance Committee, were enlivened by displays of partisan feeling and several verbal clashes between witnesses and members of the Committee. The clash between Henry Howard of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and Senator Reed of Missouri was a lively verbal battle.

Mr. Howard told the Finance Committee that if the American valuation plan as passed by the House is not adopted by the Senate that it is "perfectly obvious" that all the ad valorem rates in the House bill "are entirely inadequate." In speaking of the increased rates needed Mr. Howard said:

"When our members filed their briefs with the Ways and Means Committee on January 6, 1921, they asked for the lowest rates which they felt would prove adequate. Subsequent events have proved, however, that in a number of instances they were entirely too low."

The Committee's particular attention was called by Mr. Howard to the importance of a proper differential between the rates on raw materials and the rates on the manufactured product made from the raw materials. He said that in some instances this had evidently been overlooked in the House bill. Mr. Howard did not discuss at any length the dye situation, dismissing that subject by stating:

"Without entering into arguments regarding protection for the coal-tar chemical and dye industries—our newest American chemical developing,—we urge the fostering of their growth through proper control of foreign competition as well as through tariff legislation."

Fate of Dye License in Committee

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democratic member, suggested that inasmuch as the committee before it continues the hearings on the schedules intends to decide whether or not the American valuation plan shall be accepted by the Senate, that similar action be taken by the committee as to whether or not the Senate shall reinsert in the bill the dye licensing plan. Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee, stated that he would support Senator Simmons in this and therefore it is probable that the Senate Finance Committee will decide upon these two important factors in the very near future.

Harry C. Wright, secretary of the American Perfumers' Association, appeared before the committee on Saturday and told the members of the committee that the perfumers favor the dye licensing plan which was stricken out of the bill by the House. He pointed out, however, that there were certain sections of the plan that militate against the perfumery manufacturers because they have to have the finest material with price no object in order to compete with imported perfumes and toilet waters. Mr. Wright told the committee that American manufacturers are unable to make certain aromatic chemicals in spite of the fact that they have the proper formula. During the course of Mr. Wright's testimony, Senator Simmons who interrogated the witness stated

that while he had been in favor of an embargo during the war, he was opposed to it now.

A. G. Rosengarten, president of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Philadelphia, urged a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem and 32 cents a pound on calomel, which step is made necessary by the 35 cents a pound duty on quicksilver. Dr. Max Muller of the Rhodia Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J., declared for higher duty on German metol in order to protect rhodol, the American equivalent, from being forced off the market. Dr. F. W. Russe of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, declared the duty of 10 cents a pound on tannic acid to be insufficient. Dr. Russe also submitted an amendment to the committee which would increase the rates practically 25 per cent, and asked that they give it earnest consideration.

Leading Manufacturers Testify

A. S. Sommers, representing the Dry Color Manufacturers of New York, protested against the proposed rates in paragraph 25, which relates to duties on dry colors. Mr. Sommers told the committee that because of the difficulty in appraising the value of these products that ad valorem duties were practically impossible. He urged that specific duties on all commodities in the paragraph be provided for. W. C. Haffaer, of Hanover, Pa., representing the J. F. Young Co., asked that the ad valorem rates in paragraph 36, covering extracts used in dyeing and tanning, be increased from 11 per cent ad valorem, as contained in the proposed bill, to 25 per cent.

Levi Cooke, representing the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the Bayer Co., Inc., told the committee that the chemical industry needs more protection than it would receive under the Fordney bill as it passed the House. When pressed for his demands, Mr. Cooke said that what he wants is a practical embargo, or if that is impossible, he wants a rate embargo, or in other words, a prohibitive tariff. Mr. Cooke went into some details as to the methods of German chemical competition with the United States, and he told the committee that in his opinion the American public can depend upon the American chemical manufacturer to do the right thing, but the public cannot depend in any way upon the German manufacturer for reduction in prices if the American competition is killed. Mr. Cooke told the committee also of reductions in prices which have been forced by the American chemical manufacturers in direct competition with Germany, and called especial attention to the fact that prior to the war when German chemical manufacturers had put some of the American competing manufacturers out of business, the Germans had immediately raised their price to the public.

Tariff Sidetracked by Taxes

The sidetracking of the Fordney Tariff Bill in the Senate, after it had passed the House minus the Dye License provisions, more or less fulfilled political expectations. The Senate has taken up the question of tax revision while the Tariff Bill must wait. Opinions indicate that it may be October before the tariff problems are finally settled. In the meantime, the expiration of the Emergency Tariff on August 28th, will let down the bars against German dyes and coal-tar medicinals unless Congress extends the time of the measure beyond the three months originally provided for. Dye-stuff manufacturers believe that the extension of the Emergency Tariff is likely, for during the period between Aug. 28th and the passage of the Fordney Tariff Bill

by the Senate, sufficient dyes, coal-tar medicines, and aromatics could be shipped in here to last two or three years.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Excess Profits Tax in its present form is slated to be thrown overboard by the Administration and that some sort of a turn-over tax will supply the revenue thus lost. While the tax questions are consuming the time of the Senate, the American dyestuff manufacturers will be given an opportunity to reorganize forces and make a united effort to save the "License System" from suffering the same procedure in the Senate as it received in the House. The German factories, at the same time, are reported speeding up production preparatory to an invasion of the American market next fall.

Protest Potash Duty

J. D. Cameron Bradley, vice-president of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. also appeared on Saturday protesting against a duty on potash. During the course of his testimony, Mr. Bradley told the committee that German potash during the war had cost approximately \$32 per ton, while at the present time it is bringing about \$42.50 per ton. If the duty provided for in the tariff bill by the House should become law, it would impose a tax of \$50 per ton on the potash, which would bring the cost to the importer up to \$92.50 per ton as against the pre-war price of \$32. Mr. Bradley told the committee that in 1920 about one-sixth of all the potash used in the United States was produced in this country.

Support American Valuation Plan

Speaking before the Finance Committee of the Senate last week, Henry Howard, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the U. S., urged the American market valuation plan in the computation of import duties, as proposed in the Fordney Bill. He called the committee's attention to the fact that this has been advocated by statesmen for the past hundred years, but there has never been a time he said, "when its advantages have been so apparent as at present, when we are almost the only country on a gold basis and when values in foreign markets owing to depreciated currency are so unstable and distorted and vary in such great degree among different countries that it would be practically impossible to intelligently write a tariff today that is based on foreign valuation."

There are two points of attack on this plan, Mr. Howard said, namely, the difficulty of determining the domestic value and the fact that the plan would be objected to by the State Department on the ground that it might be in conflict with our commercial treaties with foreign countries. He denied that either of these obstacles could not be overcome. In closing Mr. Howard said:

"It seems to me that American valuation should not be considered as in any sense a question of tariff policy. It is simply an administrative feature and is just as valuable in the tariff for revenue only as in protective tariff. Its justification is its fairness and protection to all alike; to the importers from all countries who get equal treatment no matter what the rates of exchange may be; to the United States Government whose revenues are protected against fraudulent undervaluation, and to American industry which will be insured thereby that it will actually receive the protection Congress intended."

The U. S. Department of Labor has issued, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a booklet on poisoning, caused during the manufacture of coal-tar dyes and intermediates. Instances of poisoning are cited and causes are discussed.

ISSUE NEW RULES ON CHEMICAL TARIFF

Dye and Chemical Control Section of Customs Division Sends Out New Regulations to Collectors Under Emergency Tariff—Department Will Issue Explicit List Later

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Dye & Chemical Control Section of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department has sent the following new regulations to collectors covering certain definitions of procedure under the Dye and Chemical Control Act of May 27, 1921.

In order to carry out the provisions of Section 501-a of the Act of Congress, approved May 27, 1921, known as the Emergency Tariff Act and Anti-Dumping Act, and Dye and Chemical Control Act, by virtue of authority therein granted, the following regulations are promulgated for the guidance of customs officials:

1. The terms "synthetic organic chemical" and "synthetic organic drug," used in said Section 501-a are interpreted to apply to any substance which is known commercially as a chemical or drug and which contains carbon in chemical combination with other elements (excepting cyanides, cyanamides, carbides, carbonates and bicarbonates of metals or inorganic radicals) and which has been produced by any chemical process other than that necessary to extract, isolate or purify the substance from a natural source or to effect its separation from a more complex natural compound by hydrolysis or to form a salt.

2. Products obtained by fermentation, if such fermentation is carried on under controlled conditions, are considered to be synthetic organic chemicals. Distillation which simply separates a substance already formed from other substances does not make the product of such simple distillation a synthetic chemical or drug but if the substance is subject to destructive distillation the products of such destructive distillation are considered to be synthetic organic chemicals or drugs.

3. A list of such chemicals and drugs as have been ruled upon as falling within or without the class of synthetic chemicals or drugs will be prepared by the Department, but any substance not in this list, will be acted upon by the chemists of the different ports in accordance with the definitions under paragraphs one and two. If in doubt in any case in regard to where the particular chemical should fall the Collector will notify the Department before coming to a decision.

4. In those cases where a particular substance may be either a natural or synthetic product it should be assumed that the substance is a synthetic product if it is known that the product produced is of a substantial commercial quantity. In cases of doubt the question will be referred to the Department.

5. In the event of an importation of a dye, an organic chemical or an organic drug which is known to be produced in substantial commercial quantities both synthetically and otherwise (the words "synthetically" and "organic" being used in the sense as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 of these regulations), an affidavit of the manufacturer stating clearly the process of manufacture of the product may be submitted with the invoice by the importer.

6. It is held that compounds or mixtures in part of coal-tar origin are included in the term "mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products" as it occurs in the Act, and that it was not the intent of the Act to limit the term to mixtures and compounds wholly of coal-tar origin.

7. When a product has sufficient coal-tar product mixed or combined with it to materially change its identity or character it shall be considered a "mixture or compound of such coal-tar product" within the meaning of the Act.

8. It is held that the wording of the Act includes natural dyes and dyestuffs.

9. Appraisers' chemists, as the occasion arises, will advise their respective appraising officers of their original decisions as to the nature of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., provided for in Section 501-a of the Act of 1921, and Appraising Officers in turn will advise the Special Agent in Charge at New York. The Department will also advise the Special Agent in Charge at New York of any such original decisions made by the Department. Upon receipt of this information by the Special Agent in Charge at New York it will be disseminated through the C. V. R. Bureau of the Special Agent's Office to all appraising officers. Copies of all such decisions to be disseminated will be sent to the Department.

10. Collectors are instructed to stamp invoices for merchandise for which a license to import has been presented to them with the words "Licensed for Import"; Provided, That when invoices for merchandise which requires an Import license under Section 501-a of the Act of 1921 appear before appraising officers not so stamped, they shall immediately advise the Collector of their respective districts, who in turn will thereupon require such merchandise to be refused delivery and advise the Department.

11. Import licenses are issued for specific quantities. Collectors will not permit the importation of quantities in excess of the quantities stated in the license. When the entire quantity authorized by the license is received at one port the Collector will note that fact on the license and return the same to the Department. When a license authorizes importations at two or more ports, the collectors will note on the license the quantity imported at their respective ports and return the license to the importer until the quantity allowed under the import license has been imported, in which instance the Collector, noting the last quantity covered by the import license shall send the same

to the Department. In the event an importer desires to import a lesser quantity at the port specified in the license than that authorized by the license and import the remainder at another port or ports, the Collector at the first port will permit importation of the quantity received and note the facts on the license. He will thereupon send the license to the Department, together with a written request by the importer for permission to import at the other port or ports. Upon receipt of the same the Department will take the necessary action to authorize the importation at the other port or ports and will advise the importer of such action, returning the license to said importer. If an importer desires to import parts of the total quantity at various times the Collector will permit the part importations, making a notation on the license of each importation, and return the license to the importer for subsequent use.

12. Collectors will observe the form of licenses which are submitted and the usual signature thereon. If a license is presented which materially differs from the usual form or there are any other suspicious circumstances, Collectors will withhold permission to import and communicate with the Department to determine whether the license is valid.

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS DEFINED

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Dye & Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service has issued the following statement showing the commodities which are and are not synthetic organics under the Emergency Tariff Act:

In order to carry out the provisions of Section 501-a of the Act of Congress, approved May 27, 1921, known as the Emergency Tariff Act and Anti-Dumping Act, and Dye and Chemical Control Act, by virtue of authority therein granted, the following lists (1) certain commodities which are considered to be synthetic organic chemicals or drugs and as such requiring special permit to release from customs custody, and (2) certain chemicals and drugs which are not considered to be synthetic organics and as such would not require special permit to release from customs custody, have been prepared for the guidance of Customs officials:

Synthetic Organics: Acid Formic, Acid Lactic, Acid Oxalic, Acid Pyrogallic, Acid Acetic, Acid Valerianic, All salts of the above, Acetic anhydride, Acetone, Acetone Oil, Formaldehyde, Choral hydrate, Urea, Dionin (Ethyl Morphine), Terpin hydrate, Carbon tetrachloride, Chloroform, Cellulose esters, Amyl acetate, Amyl nitrite, Ethyl acetate, Ethyl chloride, Sulfuric ether, Butyl alcohol, Iodoform, Heroin, Peronin, Calcium Cacodylate, Mercury Cacodylate. **Not Synthetic Organics:** Acid Citric, Acid Gallic, Acid Tannic, Acid Tartaric, Acid Prussic, Acid Glycerophosphoric, All metallic or inorganic radical salts of the above, Thymol, Glycerine, Calcium cyanamide, Sulphocyanides of metals or inorganic radicals, Cocaine, Morphine, Caffeine, Menthol, Bismuth Albuminate.

GOVERNOR OF N. Y. TO GREET CHEMISTS

Governor Miller, of New York, will officially welcome members of the British Society of Chemical Industry at Niagara Falls on Labor Day, according to an announcement recently made by officers of the society. The Society is to inspect plants at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Syracuse and later will come to New York for a joint meeting with the American Chemical Society.

At the head of the over-seas delegation will be Sir William J. Pope, K.B.E., F.R.S., president of the Society of Chemical Industry, who two years ago was knighted for his war services. Among other prominent members will be Dr. Louis A. Jordan, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, who was sent to aid the Italian Government in the making of explosives; Dr. Frederick William Attack, whose principal work has been the chemistry of dyes; Dr. Andrew McWilliams, one of the best known steel metallurgists in Great Britain; and Dr. Andrew Smith, an explosives engineer of international reputation.

CHEMICAL SALESMEN TO ORGANIZE THEIR OWN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Committee Appointed at Chemists' Club Meeting to Draft Constitution—F. H. Signer and Williams Haynes Serve as Temporary Chairman and Secretary—Invitations to Join Movement to Go Out for Meeting During Exposition.

Enthusiastically launched by a score of the sales executives of companies representing every branch of the chemical industries, at a meeting held at the Chemists' Club, New York, Monday, Aug. 1, work is under way for the organization of a National Association of Chemical Salesmen.

That there is a broad field of service open to such an organization not only for the men who compose the sales staffs of the chemical manufacturers and their sales agents, but also for the general benefit of the entire chemical industry was the unanimous opinion of those present, and it was brought out in the informal discussion that activities should not include questions of prices nor companies' sales policies. Membership will therefore, be upon the basis of individuals who are on the sales or advertising staffs, manufacturers' sales agents, and executive officers in direct connection with sales.

That no organization now breaks through the well defined sections of the chemical industry, bringing to a common ground the fine, heavy, and coal-tar branches, nor is there any association concerned exclusively with the broader commercial problems of the entire industry were the ideas behind this meeting, and the salesmen of all branches of the industry are peculiarly well able to band together into such an association.

The following Organization Committee was appointed: Fred E. Signer, chairman; C. F. Abbott, J. A. Chew, P. S. Tilden, E. C. Scott, E. J. Barber, A. H. Pierce, and Williams Haynes, secretary, to draft a Constitution and arrange for a general meeting at the time of the Chemical Exposition. Invitations to this meeting will be sent out, and salesmen and sales executives interested in this movement are requested to send their names to the secretary, at 3 Park Place, New York.

Those present at the meeting Monday included: Chas. F. Abbott, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; E. J. Barber, The Barrett Co.; John A. Chew, Warner Chemical Co.; George H. Draper, E. Fougera & Co.; Williams Haynes, Drug & Chemical Markets; J. F. Hollywood, Marietta Refining Co.; William E. Jordan, William E. Jordan, Inc.; Elvin H. Killheffer, Newport Chemical Works; Theodore R. L. Loud, N. Y. Quinine and Chemical Works; Dyer S. Moss, Newport Chemical Works; Alexander T. O'Brien, Pharma-Chemical Corp.; A. H. Pierce, Grasselli Chemical Co.; Oscar K. Schwartz, Walter E. Sykes & Co.; Edwin C. Scott, Wing & Evans; Fred E. Signer, Butterworth-Judson Corp.; P. S. Tilden, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; W. H. Van Winkel, W. H. Van Winkel, Inc.; Justin R. Weddell, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

Hearty endorsements were also received from several sales leaders who found it impossible to attend: F. H. McCarty of Monsanto, Francis G. Fargo of Calco, R. E. Dorland of Dow, R. H. French of Miner-Edgar, George Whaley of John Campbell.

Iodine cannot be produced as cheaply in Chile as recent Government reports have indicated, according to the statement of Dr. Belisario Diaz Ossa, secretary of the Scientific and Industrial Nitrate Institute. The Government reports stated that production could be pushed to 25,000 tons per annum at a cost of 2 to 3 pesos per kilo. Dr. Ossa states that normal production cannot be pushed beyond 1,400 tons at a cost of not less than 35 to 40 paper pesos per kilo.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 222-223

HEAVY CHEMICALS CONTINUE SLUGGISH

Prices Quoted at Recent Levels—Sales Being Made at Private Terms—Caustic Potash Weaker—Soda Alkalies Weak on Offers for Import—General Tone of Market Weak—Buyers Uninterested at Any Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	No Advances
Declined	
Potash Caustic, 1/4c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	\$.10	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12 1/2
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder Works	2.25	2.25	2.40	6.00
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.62 1/2	5.62 1/2	5.62 1/2	8.25
Potash, Caustic	.044	.044	.05	.28
Saltpeter, gran.	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00	2.25	3.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.85	3.85	4.15	4.86
Potassium Bichromate	.11 1/4	.11 1/4	.12	.34
Average	3.577	3.577	3.656	4.950

The heavy chemical market has shown virtually no change from its former weak position. Prices are named at former levels as buyers have shown that they are uninterested even at lower figures. Holders of stocks are chafing under continued financial pressure and are willing to consider price negotiations wherever there is hope of realizing cash on their stocks. Consumers are in more or less the same predicament and are averse to assuming any unnecessary obligations until they can see their own way out more clearly. Importers are able to undersell domestic producers at every turn and on most items they have stocks to arrive or can secure prompt shipment from abroad. The situation is such that no definite quotations can be given as the market and what little business is being done has called for prices at private terms below the quoted market. The future looks gloomy in spite of the prospect of tariff protection on most items and cannot improve until consumers are willing to enter the market again.

Little significance can be attached to quoted prices

under the circumstances although these have remained without change generally. Lower prices can be done on caustic potash which has lost the apparent strength of last week. Caustic soda and soda ash are weak. Bleaching powder is still in an unsteady position without consuming interest. Strength has not been evident in any item of the list.

Acid, Acetic—Makers' prices remain unchanged in the absence of demand and occasional offers are heard in resale quarters at prices below those quoted but stocks at these prices are somewhat uncertain. Quotations from makers are based on \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred for 28 per cent acid and \$10.00@\$10.75 per hundred for glacial.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Sales are being made in some directions below the figures quoted by leading makers. Makers are quoting 30 per cent acid in barrels at 7c@7 1/2c per pound, 48 per cent in carboys at 12c@13c per pound and 52 per cent in carboys at 13c@14c per pound. Outside quotations are given as low as 10c per pound for 48 per cent and 11c per pound for 52 per cent.

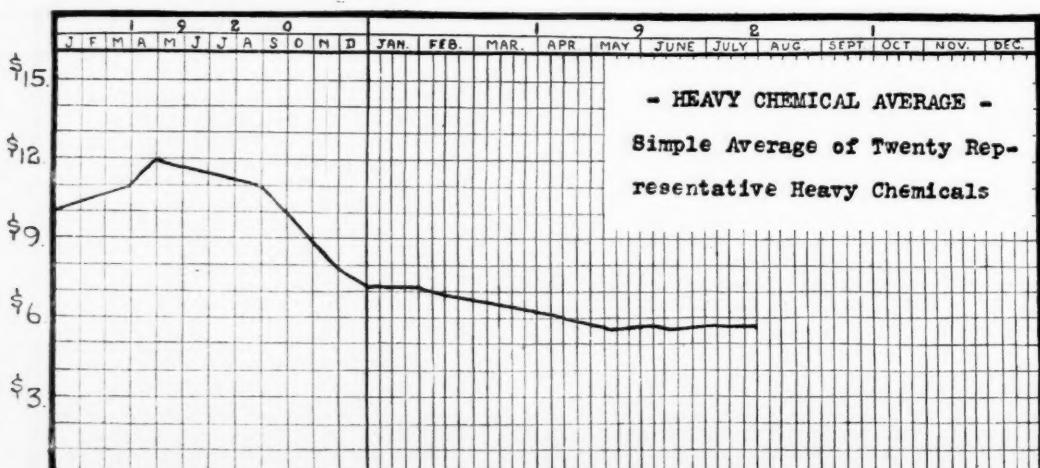
Acid, Mixed—Prices on mixed acid continue easy in the absence of demand and on account of weakness in sodium nitrate. Makers quote nitric at 9 1/4c@10 1/4c per unit and sulfuric at 1c@1 1/4c per unit.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are steady on a basis of \$1.50

@\$2.00 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots and less in carboys. Consumers are showing little interest.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are quoted on the former basis with some inclination to weakness for firm business. Makers' prices are \$11.00@\$16.00 per ton on 60-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works, and \$18.00@\$20.00 per ton for 66-degree on the same basis. Oleum is easy with 20 per cent quoted at \$21.00@\$23.00 per ton f.o.b. works in tank cars.

Ammonium Chloride—Prices are steady in the absence of pressure on either side. Consumers are showing little interest. Imported gray granulated is offered at 7 1/4c@7 1/4c per pound from light stocks on the spot against a quoted price of 7 3/4c@8 1/4c per pound from domestic makers. White granulated is quoted at 8c@9c per pound by domestic makers and 6 1/4c@7c per pound by importers.



Arsenic—White arsenic remains without quotable change on a weak basis at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound according to holder.

Barium Chloride—Domestic makers are unable to figure on business in competition with importers who are offering at \$57.50 per ton.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are maintaining their quoted prices for fresh bleach at \$2.25 per hundred f.o.b. works. Rumors persist throughout the market that old stocks are being offered through resellers at prices decidedly lower than this figure and that a price of \$2.00 per hundred f.o.b. works can be shaded through second hands.

Copper Sulfate—Makers' prices remain unchanged in spite of the recent slump in demand and are quoted at $5.62\frac{1}{2}$ @\$6.00 per hundred in barrels. Consuming demand has been satisfied and little interest has been shown in the market during the week.

Lead Acetate—Prices are quoted on a basis of 13c@ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound for white crystals with little interest shown by consumers. It is probable that prices quoted on this basis can be shaded for business on reasonable bids.

Magnesium Sulfate—Domestic makers are devoting their attention to the U.S.P. salt and are turning out very little technical. Their quotations are around \$2.00 per hundred against the importers' figure of \$1.10 per hundred on technical salt.

Potash, Caustic—Prices have lost the apparent strength of last week and are again quoted down to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound for spot material and $4\frac{1}{8}$ c per pound for arrival from abroad. Makers are unable to compete at anything like present prices.

Potash Carbonate—Prices are still uncertain with no demand.

Soda Ash—Spot resale ash is quoted at \$2.00 per hundred in bags but is weak at this figure. Imported lots are to be had for arrival as low as \$1.80 per hundred c.i.f. with lower figures than this quoted for shipment from abroad. Makers are quoting \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hundred basis 48 per cent works which is equivalent to \$1.96 per hundred flat.

Soda, Caustic—The spot market is dull with prices weak around \$3.80 per hundred. Consumers are not interested. Makers are quoting \$3.25 per hundred basis 60 per cent works which is equivalent to \$4.12 per hundred flat.

Sodium Nitrate—The market continues weak but unchanged at the former level of \$2.20 per hundred without demand.

G. Lee Camp, sales manager of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., is in New York this week.

The Florida Insecticide Co., Apopka, Fla., is to rebuild its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at \$22,000. J. C. Grossenbacher is manager of the company.

TO TESTIFY ON DYE TARIFF

The following representatives of chemical houses will appear before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington to testify on the dyestuff license plan, beginning to-day:—Edward Schoenick, the Solvay Process, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington; Joseph H. Choate, New York; Herman A. Metz, New York; George Deming, Philadelphia; A. S. Somers, New York; C. B. Carter, Philadelphia; B. T. Bush, New York; Edgar F. Smith, American Chemical Society, Philadelphia, and representatives of the Home Market Club, Boston, and the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Aetna Expl.	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Heyden Chem.	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Aetna Expl., pf....	67	68	H'k Electro	55	65
Air Reduction	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	H'k Electro, pf....	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Int. Agricult.	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Int. Agricult., pf.	37	$37\frac{1}{2}$
*Am. Ag. Ch.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	*Int. Nickel	14	$14\frac{1}{2}$
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf....	60	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Int. Nickel, pf....	75	90
Am. Chicle	16	18	*Int. Salt.....	45	..
Am. Chicle, pf....	35	40	K. Solvay .....	..	..
*Am. Cot. Oil....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	Mathesons Alk.	13	35
*Am. Cot. Oil....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Merck & Co., pf....	75	78
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merrimac	77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf....	35	45	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Druggists S.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mutual Co.	15	..
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Glue, pf....	68	70	*National Lead, pf. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
*Am. Linseed	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. J. Zinc	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Linseed, pf....	57	62	Niag. A., pf....	96	100
*Am. Malt	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co.	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Zinc	8	9	Penn. Salt	66	67
Amer. Zinc, pf....	25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Procter & Gamble.	676	692
Atlas Powder	105	112	Procter & Gam., pf. 191	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Atlas Powd., pf....	65	68	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	1	..	Rol. Ch., pf....	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Royal Baking Po.	72	80
Carborundum	136	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 73	76	..
Carborundum, pf....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	Sherwin-Williams ..	520	540
Casein Co.	30	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	100	102	Swan & Finch....	30	35
Celluloid Co., pf....	100	102	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Cora Products	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Corn Products, pf.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Union Carbide	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Davison Chem.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Union Sulphur .....	..	..
Dow Chem.	200	200	*Un. Drug	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Dow Ch., pf....	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	404	45
Du Pont	117	122	*Un. Dyewood....	56	60
Du Pont, pf....	67	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	U. S. Gypsum ....	..	..
*Freep. Tex. Sul. pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grasselli	130	..	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	..	92
Grasselli, pf....	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
Hercules, Powder.	120	124	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	72	75
Hercules, Powd., pf....	80	82	*V. Vivaudou	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CAMPBELL SUCCEEDS ALSBERG

Official announcement has been made of the Bureau of the appointment of Walter G. Campbell to be acting Chief of the bureau of Chemistry, Dept. of Agriculture, to succeed Dr. C. L. Alsberg, resigned. Dr. W. W. Skinner, chief of the water and beverage laboratory, is designated assistant chief.

DR. LENHER IS GRANTED PATENTS

Madison, Wis., Aug. 1.—Three U. S. patents on the manufacture of selenium oxychloride have been granted to Dr. Victor Lenher, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. The chemical now is being manufactured on a commercial scale. The discovery of selenium oxychloride, a powerful solvent, was first announced by Dr. Lenher at the St. Louis meeting of the American Chemical Society in April, 1920.

The Nebraska Potash Works, Antioch, Neb., has plans under way for the erection of new plant units, to replace the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire. The new buildings with equipment are estimated to cost about \$250,000.

The Quinley Magnesia Co., recently organized at Youngstown, Ohio, has completed the foundations for its new plant at Cortland. Work of the structure is being rushed to completion.

Jas. H. Eberhardt severed his connection with the sales organization of the General Chemical Co., on August 1st and is now located in Asheville, N. C. He is understood to have entered the machinery business there.

The Five Point Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., recently incorporated, has filed notice increase in capital from \$25,000 to \$150,000. John B. Brooks is president.

The Superior Fluorspar Co., Evansville, Ind., has filed notice of dissolution.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 218-219

FEW CHANGES IN MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

Manufacturers Cut Chloral Hydrate Sharply—Importers Reduce Atropine—Santonin Slightly Lower but Still Scarce—Formaldehyde Easier—Cheaper Quinine Afloat—Menthol Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Menthol, 15 lb.
Declined

Atropine Sulfate, U.S.P., 25c oz. Hydrastine, \$1 oz.
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., 25c lb. Santonin, U.S.P., 92 lb.

Trend of the Market	Last			
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Acetanilid	\$.33	\$.33	\$.30	\$.70
Acid Citric, resellers.....	.45	.45	.45	.80
Calomel, American.....	.82	.82	.82	1.58
Camphor, Jap. ref.....	.74	.74	.77	1.20
Caffeine, Alkaloid.....	5.75	5.75	6.00	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed.....	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.35
Menthol	4.40	4.25	3.75	5.50
Morphine Sulfate.....	5.20	5.20	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.....	.24	.24	.24	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java.....	.70	.70	.66	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.85	1.85	1.55	1.55
Average	1.98	1.97	2.00	2.79

The situation in medicinal chemicals shows few changes of more than minor importance. Prices and markets are receiving far less consideration in the present dull period than the legislative situation in Washington. Manufacturers are "marking time" awaiting the more or less vital decision from Congress as to whether the American market in the future shall be supplied by domestic or foreign chemicals. Imported chemicals continue to get the call in this market primarily on the price issue. Any tendency to stiffen values which might be the normal outcome of an embargo such as embodied in the Emergency Tariff, is almost completely offset by the generally reduced demand throughout the medicinal group as a whole.

In some instances, however, consumers show a very slight broadening out policy in taking on supplies, such as in quinine, menthol, and acetanilid. Manufacturers have cut chloral hydrate sharply on foreign competition.

Importers have reduced atropine sulfate. Santonin is slightly easier in price. Resellers have shaded formaldehyde. Cheaper lots of foreign quinine are afloat for this market. Tartaric acid is soft. Menthol is higher on spot. Strychnine is unchanged at the recent cut.

Acetanilid—Prices are being held at 33c per pound, by American makers, for U.S.P. Supplies are available in the resale market at 28c inside, which reflects a slightly firmer position. Only small lots are changing hands.

Acid Citric—The very limited trading that has been characteristic of this week's market, has left prices on citric acid unchanged. Small lots, five or ten kegs spot, are held at 45c per pound, with larger quantities probable at 44½c. Domestic makers are still asking 47c@47½c per pound.

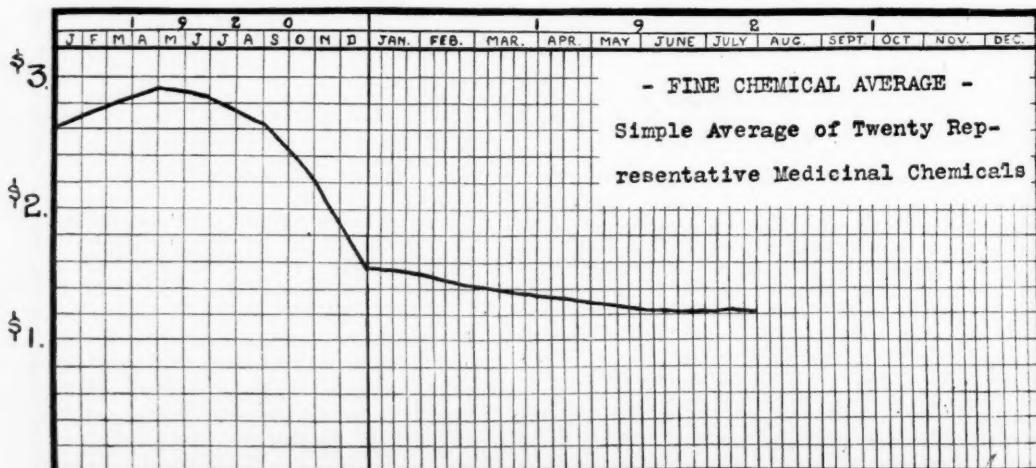
Acid Tartaric—No further reductions in American producers' prices have been made, 35c still being quoted. Imported goods continue to depress the market, sales having taken place at the new low figure of 27c per pound, for U.S.P. on spot. Holders range to 30c here.

Atropine Sulfate—Slightly lower figures are possible on atropine sulfate. Now named down to \$6.75 an ounce for imported in one ounce vials. Domestic goods quoted up to \$7.00@\$7.25.

Bromides—American makers still name potash at 24c and sodium bromide at 25c. Imported goods continue to undersell the market, naming 16c@18c for potash and 18c@19c for sodium bromide. In some instances, the quality of importers' material is reported below American standards. Demand fair in some quarters.

Camphor—Although stocks held by consumers are generally known to be small, in most cases, buyers are taking on supplies only as they absolutely need them. No price changes have been made, and Japanese slabs are held at 74c per pound, 1c lower than the quoted American makers figures of 75c. Rumors of sales of Japanese goods are heard as low as 73c. Tablets are noted at 78c@80c for imported, and from 81c up on domestic. A slightly weaker condition persists, and the bulk of business is small.

Chloral Hydrate—Foreign competition, of the all too



familiar cut-throat type, has forced American makers to cut the price to 76c per pound for U.S.P. crystals, in lots of 100 lbs. Buying is very limited.

Cod Liver Oil—Very dull, with substantial orders the exception rather than the rule. Continued keen competition on Norwegian oil has practically caused the Newfoundland product to drop out of this market. New crop oil is quoted at \$17.50@\$18.00 per barrel, and old oil is held at \$15.00@\$16.00.

Cream Tartar—American manufacturers are offering at 33c per pound, with imported material easier at 27½c. A good demand for small lots is in evidence, but orders for large quantities are seldom heard of. Material, not guaranteed U.S.P. is available at concessions.

Formaldehyde—Makers are unchanged in their ideas at 14c per pound. Resellers are naming a slightly lower figure than last week, goods being sold as low as 12½c. Little interest is manifest.

Hydrastine—All hydrastine compounds have been put on a reduced schedule. The alkaloid, hydrochloride and sulfate are all \$1 cheaper at \$17.00 an ounce.

Epsom Salt—U.S.P. salts reported quiet at \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred for American spot. Technical goods reported by American makers at \$2.00@\$2.25 per hundred. Imported goods technical held at \$1.10.

Glycerin—Resellers are continuing to offer at 14½c for C.P. in drums. Refiners are holding for their quoted price of 15c. Material in cans is named at 17c@17½c per pound. Sales are still of a minor nature, although a slightly firmer tone is reported in evidence.

Menthol—Spot stocks are unusually small at this time, and are held strongly by two firms. Prices have been forced up on this account, and are now at \$4.40 for cases, and \$4.50 for less. This condition is induced by the fact that the 25 per cent duty will probably stand, bringing import, with a c.i.f. figure of \$3.50, up to about \$4.40 duty paid. A better demand for small lots is noted, but the big consumers continue to hold out of the market.

Quinine—Lots of material are said to be available at 65c@66c for shipment and afloat, some sales having been put through at those figures. American makers are asking 70c an ounce unchanged in 100 ounce tins. Actual spot supplies continue small with sales reported at 69c and 70c here for 500 and thousand ounce lots; with the arrival of better supplies of imported goods, an easier situation is not unlikely.

Rochelle Salt—Odd lots of salt are on the market at 21c, but the bulk of business on U.S.P. is going through at 22c. American manufacturers continue to ask 25c per pound for their U.S.P. product. Actual sales continue small.

Santonin—Reductions have been made by leading importers and the quoted basis is now \$120.00 inside up to \$126.00 per pound for U.S.P. crystals, and \$121.50@\$127.50 for powdered as to quantity. Business is limited.

Strychnine—The lower price schedule constituting practically a 20 per cent reduction which went into effect last week, still prevails unchanged. Quotations on sulfate stand at \$1.35 an ounce. The alkaloid held at \$1.70. Other salts are quoted on a similar basis. Buying has not shown any great improvement.

C. Bertolaia and R. P. Goedert formerly connected with Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., have entered partnership under the name of Bertolaia & Goedert, at 31 Sixth avenue.

Average weekly earnings in chemical, oil and paint trades in New York state for May, 1921, were \$26.62 as compared to \$27.40 for May, 1920.

LIQUOR SALES CANNOT EXCEED 10 PER CENT

Wholesale Druggists to be Restricted Further—All Liquor Sold in Bottles Must be Packed as Pints or Less—Must Carry \$25,000 Stock

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The legal staff of the Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a Treasury decision, now before Commissioner Blair for approval, which adds additional stringent limitations to the trade in intoxicating liquor of wholesale druggists. Approval and issuance of the decision is expected any day. The new decision is in conformity with a recent opinion of the Attorney General and will amend Regulations 60.

The decision provides, among other things, that all liquors sold in bottles shall be in pint bottles or smaller; that no wholesale druggist shall be permitted to withdraw or sell potable liquor during any one month in an aggregate amount greater than ten per cent (measured in dollars and cents) of his entire average monthly bona fide drug business sales, not including exchanges or barters of stock, during the quarter immediately preceding the first day of the month during which he proposes to withdraw, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that an excess quantity is required for legitimate purposes; that only manufacturers and wholesale druggists may qualify to sell liquor at wholesale, but those not qualifying under this rule may dispose of stock held under proper permits. Other persons, properly authorized, may sell imported sacramental wine, when lawfully imported for such purpose. Other restrictions hedge the trade about closely and it is intended that no wholesale druggist shall be permitted to deal in liquor who does not maintain a stock valued at \$25,000.

COD LIVER OIL DULLEST IN 20 YEARS

The present season is the slowest in cod liver oil which the Newfoundland producers have experienced within the past twenty years, according to the St. Johns, Newfoundland, "Trade Review," which said in part:

"The demand has been never so dull in the past twenty years, and if any change comes at all it must be for the better. It is fortunate that so few manufacturers want into the business this Summer. The small output will necessarily enhance the price before the end of the season. The condition of the foreign market can be best understood by the export record since New Year, which is only 20 tuns as compared with 257 in 1920. The normal quotation is 40 cents a gallon."

The export of menthol from Japan during the first three months of the year totalled 634 piculs valued at yen 592,943 as against 674 piculs and yen 1,010,613 for the same period last year and 330 piculs and yen 312,993 on 1919.

The Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass., is having plans prepared for a two-story building on Medford street, brick and reinforced concrete, 50x85 ft.

The Lee Strauss Chemical Co., Johnstown, Pa., is erecting a new five-story building, 44x165 ft., on Livergood street. Edward G. Strauss is president of the company.

C. H. Fingrohod, Inc., is the name of a new company organized recently to manufacture industrial alcohol at 911 Southern Boulevard, New York.

The Mina Mercury Company, of Mina, Nev., is erecting two retorts at its plant and will shortly have an output of four flasks of quicksilver a day. The property includes an extensive deposit of cinnabar, but the ore is so wet that it must be dried in the sun before being delivered to the retorts.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 224-225

INTERMEDIATES CONTINUE SLOW

Reductions by Makers on Picramic and Sulfanilic Acids

—Resale Benzidine and Diphenylamine Scarce—
Phthalic Anhydride Lowered by Makers—Para-Nitroaniline Firm—Benzene Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Declined
Benzidine Base, 10c lb.	Diphenylamine, 5c lb.	
Acid Picramic, 8c lb.	Acid Sulfanilic, 2c lb.	Phthalic Anhydride, 8c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal. \$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .06 1/4	.06 1/4	.07	.16 1/4
Phenol	lb. .09	.09	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees	gal. .35	.35	.45	.45
Toluene, pure	gal. .28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil	lb. .18	.18	.20	.27 1/4
Benzaldehyde	lb. .45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .32	.32	.34	.80
Paranitroaniline	lb. .79	.79	.80	1.10
o-Tolidine	lb. .25	.25	.25	.35
Average	.304	.304	.317	.455

Trading in intermediates has been marked during the week by tightening up on some items as stocks offered by more or less tired holders at low prices have been moved into consuming channels. The market still lacks real strength but in some quarters buying has been going on at a fair rate. Makers' prices are lower on a few items in an effort to increase interest from consumers. Buying generally has been of the same small lot order as has characterized the market during recent months. A concerted movement is being initiated among the dye manufacturers to place an appeal before Congress on the licensing feature which the House failed to include in the tariff bill and it is hoped that this action will be sufficiently effective to secure an extension of time on the present emergency tariff measure until action on a permanent protection can be had.

Stocks of diphenylamine and benzidine base in distressed hands have been cleared out and prices are consequently higher. Betanaphthol and aniline oil are virtu-

ally unchanged in their former rather weak positions. Para-nitroaniline is well held by the makers who are doing a fair amount of business. Reductions are reported on picramic and sulfanilic acid and on phthalic anhydride by makers.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Stocks are very scarce and while refiners' quotations remain at 27c@33c per gallon for pure benzene in tank cars and drums they are unable to supply at these figures and purchasers are being forced to pay much higher prices where supplies are to be had at all. It is impossible to set a definite figure for the market under the circumstances.

Naphthalene—This material continues weak with imported stocks still to be had from very tired holders at prices ranging even below 7c per pound. Demand is almost nil with resale lots offered from stocks held by consumers at competitive levels. Lack of demand for derived products has prevented consuming demand for naphthalene.

Phenol—Prices are unchanged on a very dull market. Open market prices are around 9c per pound with government surplus stocks held at 12c per pound for quantity.

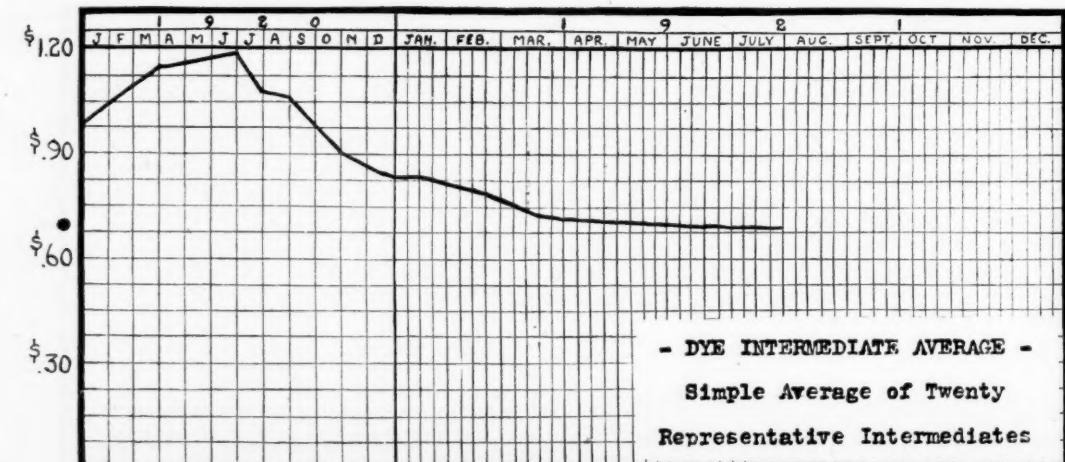
Intermediates

Acid H—Prices are quoted at \$1.15 per pound based on 368 molecular weight and at \$1.30 per pound based on 341 molecular weight. Odd lots are to be had in some cases at slight concessions below these figures but prices are generally well maintained.

Acid, Picramic—Offers from makers are heard at lower figures. Prices are quoted at 75c@80c per pound according to quantity and maker. Some business is being done.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Lower prices are named by makers at 27c@30c per pound according to quantity. The continued weakness in aniline oil is given as the cause coupled with slow demand for sulfanilic.

Aniline Oil—It is seriously questioned in many sections of the trade whether prices as low as 18c per pound can be done but resellers state that they are still able to offer limited quantities at this figure in returnable drums. Makers are unwilling to take on busi-



ness at prices less than 20c per pound. The news of the dividend declared by Goodyear Rubber on its preferred stock recently is looked on as a favorable sign by aniline makers.

Benzidine—Movement of weak stocks into consuming channels has strengthened the market to a considerable extent. Makers' prices seem to be getting business at \$1.00@\$1.10 per pound for base. Sulfate is in light supply and demand has remained inactive. Business in good quantity in base has been going on recently and the market is quite strong.

Beta-naphthol—Prices are unchanged with 32c per pound possible in the open market. Makers' ideas are weaker and offers continue at prices as low as 34c per pound for contract delivery, although it is probable that they would sell prompt lots at slight advances over this figure.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are quite firm in the resale market with bids at prices less than 45c per pound refused by holders of stocks. Stocks are becoming increasingly hard to locate in resale hands at any figure and it is not improbable that makers will regain control of this material within a short time. Makers are now quoting around 60c per pound without business but it is probable that they will be able to reduce this figure to some extent later.

Diphenylamine—Lots which were offered by very tired holders at low prices have been pretty well cleaned up by a few orders recently in the market. Prices are now under control of makers who are quoting 65c@71c per pound according to quantity. Occasional orders continue to come in for limited quantities.

Para-nitroacetanilide—Makers are naming prices 65c@67c per pound. There is little or no interest from buyers.

Para-nitroaniline—Makers are firm in their price views at 79c@82c per pound and recent rumors of sales as low as 72c per pound are emphatically denied. It is not improbable that the sale referred to was of resale material from a consumer sold out of overstock. It was impossible to locate supplies at any such price and all holders were asking makers' prices. Business in light volume has been put through.

Phthalic Anhydride—Makers' prices are lower at 40c@50c per pound. One fair sized lot is offered by a consumer for prompt sale at "any price."

Sodium Picramate—Leading producers are not offering at present but it is probable that lower figures will be named in the future to correspond with the current decline on picramic acid.

DYESTUFF LOBBY INQUIRY MOVING

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The King Resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged dyestuff lobby in Washington which was favorably reported out of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has been referred to the Senate Committee on Audit and Control.

The referring of the resolution to this Committee is a matter of routine and when it is reported back to the Senate from this Committee it will go to the Calendar for further action.

The United Indigo and Chemical Company of Boston and Edwin S. Jones, doing business as the Philadelphia Textile Chemical Works, were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from making gifts of money or other valuables or providing entertainment for employees of customers or prospective customers to induce them to persuade or recommend to their employers to purchase the products of the respondents.

DYE MACHINERY 80 PER CENT IDLE

Manufacturers of dyestuffs in the United States place the amount of machinery in dye plants which has been reduced to enforced idleness at 80 per cent. Lack of demand and the fact that a large amount of dyes have been imported into this country from Switzerland, are assigned as the reasons for the present low production. In 1920 Switzerland was the source of 1,149,474 pounds of coal-tar dyes or 34 per cent of the entire amount imported into the United States. Germany sent 51 per cent. In June, 1921, licenses were granted for the importation of 169,908 pounds of dyes from Switzerland.

GERMAN DYES LEAD JAP IMPORTS

The import of coal tar dyes to Japan during the first three months of the year amounted to 516,995 kin valued at 2,154,858 yen, showing a decrease of 198,923 kin and 1,305,502 yen compared with the same period of 1920 and 292,221 kin and 2,360,381 yen on 1919. The principal countries from which the import was made are as follows:

	Kin	Yen
England	27,511	114,406
France	1,793	14,345
Germany	326,604	1,406,920
Switzerland	12,143	53,885
America	83,800	329,412
Others	65,144	235,890

The Dibble Color Co., Detroit, Mich., manufacturer of colors, etc., has filed notice of increase in capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Australian Dyes Proprietary, Ltd., of East Richmond, Victoria, is about to begin the production of dyestuffs on a commercial scale after seven months of experimental operation. Eight colors will be produced at first.

The Pawtuxet Valley Dyeing Co., Harris, R. I., expects to enlarge its plant in the near future. The new additions will probably enable them to double the output.

Pontachrome Green, G. L. O., a chrome green dye for wool suitable for piece goods, raw stock, and yarn, is a new color which has just been placed on the market by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.

The plant of the Meadowbrook Dye Works of Baltimore was recently destroyed by fire. New units are being projected to cost \$30,000 to replace the former plant.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Henry Clay Faber of Springfield, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Wiley Faber to Andrew B. Johnson of New York. Mr. Johnson is connected with the Dicks-David Co., dyestuff manufacturers.

Dr. E. A. Bilhuber, who was manager of the color department of C. M. Childs & Co., has become assistant sales manager of the Imperial Color Works, Glens Falls, N. Y.

A. B. Moulder and J. F. Michael have filed a statement that they are engaged in business at 268 Market street, San Francisco, as the Standard Color & Chemical Co.

Black will be the leading color in women's wear for the coming fall. Dresses, shoes, and millinery orders placed so far by retailers run to black quite heavily, according to reports from wholesalers. Demand for black velvets and silks especially has been heavy.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallow, Greases, Page 227, Naval Stores, Page 228

OIL BUSINESS MOVES SLOWLY

General Market Inactive—China Wood Oil Strong on Spot and Coast—Weakness in Cottonseed and Olive Oils—Coconut Inactive—Tariff Attracting Opposition

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Linseed, 1c gal.
Cottonseed, crude, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.		Olive, Fooths, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Olive, Denatured, 10c gal.	Declined	Rosin, 20c bl.

Trend of the Market				
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$41	\$41	\$44	\$1.00
Degras American, bbls.	.01	.04	.04½	.06
Lard, No. 1	.60	.60	.65	1.19
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.30	.30	.30	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.06½	.06½	.06½	.14½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.25½
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom, bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.06½	.07½	.05½	.10
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.78	.77	.75	1.25
Olive, denatured	1.25	1.35	1.45	3.15
Peanut, refined	.10	.10	.10	.16
Soya Bean, bbls.	.08½	.08½	.07½	.13½
Average	.379	.386	.395	.753

Oils have shown little change during the week with buyers still reticent and holders of stocks unwilling to try to push business by further price reductions. The tariff proposed on oils has attracted the opposition of the oil trade generally and strenuous efforts are being made to have the duties on imported oils removed from the bill. The Vegetable Oil Association has been active in its opposition and has enlisted the aid of the Fair Tariff League to help convince the Senate of the harm to be done by such duties. The question of protection to the producers of oils in this country seems inconsiderable in contrast to the highly increased costs of oil products, according to the arguments advanced.

Prices generally have remained unchanged. Linseed oil is quoted slightly higher on advances on flaxseed but buying continues of a limited character. China wood oil on the spot and on the coast is quite strong and prices are higher. Coconut oil has remained in its former sluggish position with prices well held at former

levels. Cottonseed oil is lower in all quarters; prime summer yellow is lower on the Exchange and bids for crude are lower. Denatured olive is lower and foots have slumped both on the spot and for shipment.

Animal and fish oils are unchanged but weak at former levels. Buyers are showing no interest.

The naval stores markets have shown little activity. Rosin is lower but otherwise prices are unchanged.

Vegetable Oils

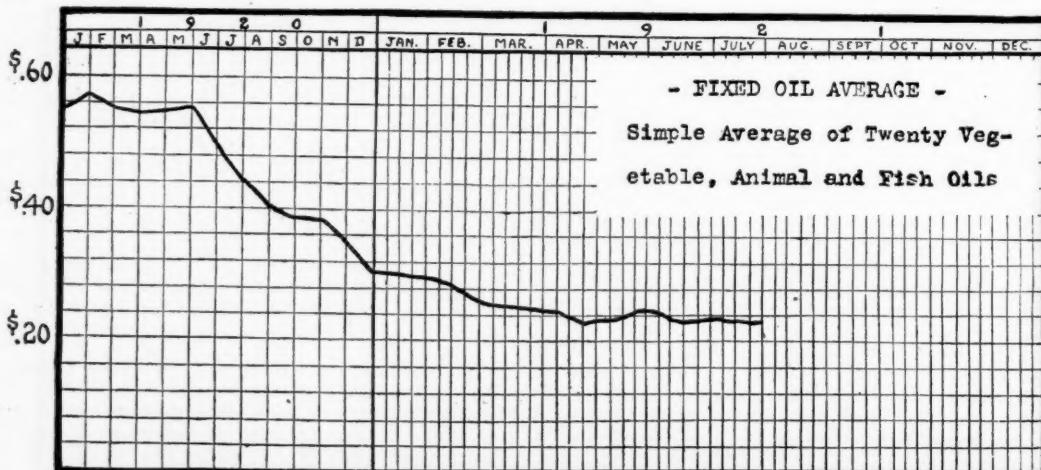
Linseed Oil—Prices are quoted slightly higher on further advances in seed as discouraging news comes from crop centers. Quotations based on 78c per gallon in carlots in barrels are failing to attract interest from consumers except for small lots. With news from the flaxseed crop unfavorable, crushers are not pushing sales but express the belief that price is not affecting the situation at present. English oil is offered in the spot market duty-paid at 69c@70c per gallon. London spot oil is quoted at 39s 6d per quintal. Antwerp oil is unsteady at 180 francs per 100 kilos.

The flaxseed markets are slightly higher on unfavorable crop reports. Buenos Aires prices are quoted at \$1.82½ per bushel. Duluth quotations are given as \$2.07@\$2.10 per bushel and Winnipeg bid prices are around \$2.04 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Advances by some holders have placed No. 1 castor at 11c per pound in barrels but the general market is still quoted at 10c@10½c per pound on this grade. Business has been of a restricted nature with buyers few and far between.

China Wood Oil—Prices are firm at higher levels. Buyers have shown some interest. Spot barrels are not to be had at less than 15c@16c per pound at present. Coast quotations on barrels are higher at 11½c@12c per pound. Offers are still heard at 10½c@10¾c per pound for barrels c.i.f. New York for shipment direct from the Orient.

Coconut Oil—The market continues dull with little interest in present or future requirements. Buyers are holding off until the tariff question is finally settled. Spot Ceylon barrels are steady at 9¾c@10c per pound with Cochin oil at 10¾c@11c per pound in barrels spot. Manila oil on the coast is quoted at 8c@8½c per pound in sellers' tanks.



Corn Oil—Prices are steady on a dull market. Quotations are given as 6½c@6½c per pound in sellers' tanks mills and 7c@7½c per pound in barrels.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed oil is bid at 6½c per pound in buyers' tanks Southeast and Texas. The option market on prime summer yellow is also lower with little interest shown on either side. Quotations range around 8½c@8½c per pound according to delivery.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive is lower at \$1.25@\$1.35 per gallon on heavy supply with little consuming demand. Olive foots are lower on the spot at 6½c@7c per pound. Shipment is offered as low as 5½c@6½c per pound.

Palm Oil—Prices are unchanged and market dull. Lagos oil is offered at 6½c@6½c per pound and Niger at 5½c@5½c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Interest has been entirely absent from the peanut oil markets during the week. Prices are unchanged at former levels. Coast oil is quoted at 6½c@6½c per pound in sellers' tanks and southern crude at 7½c@7½c per pound in buyers' tanks at mills.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast soya bean oil in sellers' tanks is offered at 6c@6½c per pound with little interest displayed. Holders are quite firm at this figure. Spot oil in barrels is quoted at 8½c@9½c per pound. Business is being done in futures in bond at 4c@4½c per pound c.i.f. coast points.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Offers of off grade oil are heard in the market but buyers were not attracted as prices asked were considered too high. Prime N.F. oil is offered at 41c@43c per gallon. Domestic oil is practically off the market and without inquiry.

Menhaden Oil—No change is reported in the current sluggishness of this oil. Crude oil at mills is quoted at 30c per gallon in barrels.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are generally slightly lower. Quotations now range from \$4.90 per barrel for B to \$7.65 per barrel for WW.

Turpentine—Spot prices remain at 59c per gallon. Savannah quotes 52½c per gallon unchanged. London prices are down to 80s per quintal.

The Maryland Vegetable Oil Company, with a capital of \$1,250,000, has secured the factory at Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, Canton, Baltimore. This corporation succeeds the Cocanut Products Corporation, a concern that had defaulted on the payment of interest on its bonds and against which foreclosure proceedings were instituted. Representatives of the Vegetable Oil Company purchased the property from the Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Cocanut Products Company, of which committee R. A. McCormick, president of the Cocanut Products Company and vice-president of McCormick & Co., was chairman.

The Turpentine and Rosin Producers' Association was among the principal supporters of the proposed duty of 25 per cent on camphor. The possibility of developing a synthetic camphor industry, using turpentine as a raw material, is the ground for their argument, as well as the arbitrary policy of the Japanese camphor monopoly. It is stated by the Association that one chemical manufacturer in St. Louis is ready to take up the manufacture of synthetic camphor from turpentine as soon as adequate protection from the manipulation of the monopoly is assured.

The Producers' Company, manufacturers of peanut oil, has reopened its plant at Madison, Fla., after a curtailment of several months.

IMPORTS FOR 1921 CUT ALMOST IN HALF

Reduced 43 Per Cent While Exports Fell Off 25 Per Cent—Exports of Eight Billions During Fiscal Year 1920 Drop to Five and Half Billions in 1921

American imports decreased 43 per cent while exports fell off 25 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 as compared with 1920 according to figures recently issued by the Department of Commerce. Our imports decreased from \$5,238,000,000 in 1920 to \$3,654,000,000 in 1921, while our exports decreased from \$8,109,000,000 to \$5,516,000,000.

Prior to the war our foreign trade totaled slightly under \$4,300,000,000, of which about 44 per cent consisted of imports and 56 per cent of exports. The year just closed finds that trade totaling over \$10,000,000,000 with 65 per cent exports and 35 per cent imports. An analysis of imports shows that crude materials fell from \$2,141,000,000 in 1920 to \$1,051,000,000 for the year just closed, indicating that mill consumption fell off materially during 1921, hence the lessened demand for the raw materials of foreign countries. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing fell from \$801,000,000 to \$543,000,000, again reflecting the depression in industry. But imports of completed manufactures scored a decrease of but one million dollars, or from \$745,000,000 to \$744,000,000, in value. The pre-war average was under \$450,000,000. The quantity increases will show up bigger because of the enhanced purchasing power of the American dollar.

On the export side of the ledger it will be seen that crude materials decreased from \$1,969,000,000 to \$1,288,000,000, the two years compared. A falling off in sales to other countries, which have become fairly well stocked with American crudes, was somewhat balanced off by increased purchases on the part of Germany.

Partly manufactured goods decreased from \$991,000,000 to \$687,000,000, while completed manufactures showed a decrease from \$2,835,000,000 to \$2,643,000,000."

The New York Vegetable Oil Association has been holding daily meetings urging members of the oil trade to protest through telegrams and letters to the Senate against the tariff proposed on vegetable oils and fats. It is the belief of the Association that the passage of this section of the tariff will be highly detrimental to American industry as well as the American public.

As soon as insurance has been adjusted, the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co., 79 Wall street, New York, N. Y., will commence the rebuilding of its plant at Linden, N. J., destroyed by fire, July 18, with loss estimated at \$3,500,000, including equipment. In addition to the main manufacturing works, the loss included oil stills, oil tanks, asphalt tanks, gasoline tanks, machine shop and mechanical buildings, laboratory and power plant. Charles Almquist is superintendent.

Coconut oil exported from the Philippines during the first quarter of 1921 was valued at \$4,854,985. Of this quantity, about 66 per cent went to the United States and nearly 34 per cent to the Netherlands, while less than \$3,000 went to all other countries. Exports of copra are increasing and for the first quarter of 1921 reached \$1,912,133, compared with \$10,148 or a similar period in 1920.

Procter and Gamble Distributing Company have obtained a judgment of \$159.51 from Louis Barber, and also one of \$127.80 from Philip McErlean.

Arthur M. East has been selected as business manager of the "Save the Surface" campaign of the paint trade, to succeed Phillips Wyman.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 229-230

OUTLOOK FOR MORE STABLE CONDITIONS

Crude Drug Future Appears Better—Dealers Report Small but Steady Demand—Agar Agar Down—Orange Peel Lower—Myrrh Easier—Alkanet Root Down—Ergot Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Declined
Cloves, Zan., $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.		
Agar Agar, No. 1, 14c lb.	Eucalyptus Leaves, 1c lb.	
Alkanet Root, 4c lb.	Fir Balsam, Oregon, 15c gal.	
Beeswax, white cakes, 2c lb.	Ginger, Jamaica, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	
Ceresin, yellow, 4c lb.	Lobelia Herb, 5c lb.	
White, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Myrrh Gum, select, 8c lb.	
Celery Seed, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Orange Peel, bitter, 1c lb.	
Coriander Seed, Mor., blchd., $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Sweet, 1c lb.	
Echinacea Root, 3c lb.	Senna, Alex., $\frac{1}{2}$ leaf, 1c lb.	
Yerba Santa Leaves, 4c lb.	Witch Hazel Leaves, 1c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$55
Buchu Leaves, Short	.85	.85	.90	3.65
Cantharides, Russian	1.75	1.75	1.90	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.30	1.30	1.10	6.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.00	2.00	2.25	3.25
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.14	.14
Opium, gun	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.23	.23	.25	.80
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.60
Wild Cherry Bk, thin nat.	.09	.09	.10	.10
Average	1.35	1.37	1.43	2.55

A steady demand for small lots of various botanicals, continued throughout the week. Crude drug houses invariably reported a fair volume of business, taking everything into consideration. Buying is confined to immediate needs, and no advance stocks are being taken on by wholesalers. Prices are still easing downward, but without radical reductions. It is the consensus of opinion that a stabilizing of values is not far off, and that the rock bottom will be reached before consumers are aware of it. A movement to take on supplies for the winter season is likely to find prices climbing. Large consuming factors in the trade are beginning to show

some interest in things, and frequent inquiries are reported. The general outlook while not a great deal better, is improving as the summer wears along.

Most price revisions have been to lower levels, but nothing of a startling nature has developed. Lobelia herb is cheaper on spot. Lower figures are possible on gum myrrh. Agar agar was cut rather sharply. Ceresin wax is down. Celery seed is easier following last week's advance. Alkanet root is down. Orange peels, bitter and sweet, are off. Beeswax, white cakes, are named at reduced figures. Jamaican ginger is available at slight concessions. Yerba Santa leaves are softer.

Crude Drugs

Agar Agar—Agar, No. 1, is cheaper at 40c@55c per pound. Other grades are unchanged, with No. 2 at 48c@50c and No. 3 at 39c@40c. Demand for agar is very limited.

Ergot—No further advances are noted over the sharp jump of last week. The basic situation remains the same, with but one holder of material in evidence, and that holder not desiring to sell. Quotations have been nominally made at \$1.30 a pound spot, in bags, but it is understood that buyers have been unable to uncover goods. Cables for shipment of new crop continue to range all the way from \$1.00 up to \$1.50 c.i.f. New York.

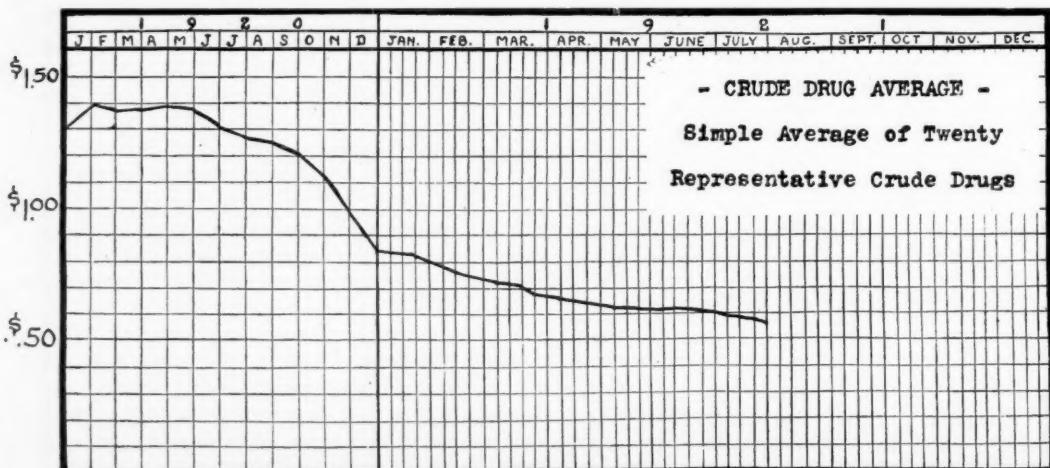
Nux Vomica—Unchanged in price or position at 11c to 12c per pound for whole, and 17c to 18c per pound for powdered.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—No increase in consumption is in sight, and buyers of large quantities continue out of the market. 1921 peel on the coast is asking 6c f.o.b., and 1920 bark is held at 10c@11c per pound.

Elm—No changes in quotations on any grade of elm are noted. Interest continues to lag and the market presents a very uninteresting aspect. Grinding elm is named at 15c and ground and powdered are held at 19c@20c. About 32c@34c is still the general market on bundles, but figures are reported as low as 30c. Shipment material is quoted at 25c f.o.b. country.

Sassafras—Prices easy at 16c to 18c for ordinary and 26c to 27c for select. Buying in any quantity is prac-



tically unheard of, most of the few sales having been on small lots.

Orange—Both sweet and bitter orange peel have been reduced in the face of limited interest. Bitter is now named at 7c@8c per pound, and sweet peel is quoted at 5c@6c. Substantial supplies are on hand and rather keen competition rules the market.

Berries

Quietness prevails and prices are soft. Cubes dull at \$1.00 for ordinary and \$1.10@\$1.20 for XX. Fish berries sustaining recent sharp cut, and prices have not dropped further. Quoted at 7½c@9c per pound. Junipers in a slight demand at 3½c in bags. Saw palmetto berries quiet at 14c.

Flowers

No appreciable diversion from the former dull and uninteresting state. Prices are about the same, almost any figures having been quoted from time to time. Insect flowers are as yet the only really live item in the list, a fairly steady call being in evidence. Prices are 32c to 38c for whole, and range from 36c to 40c on pure powdered.

Gums

Asafetida—No further reduction on powdered at 80c to 85c per pound. Whole U.S.P. is easy at 35c@38c per pound. Orders continue to be of the hand to mouth variety, with little of real note going on.

Myrrh—Select gum lower at 40c@45c per pound. Sorts are unchanged at 45c@46c. Interest is lacking.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Easy and in limited demand at 85c@90c per pound for shorts. The small bulk of business that is available and the heavy stocks held here, are causing considerable price shading.

Lobelia—Herb down to 20c@25c per pound, in a featureless market. Holders report a limited interest, and a general spotty tendency of sales.

Senna—Alexandria half leaf is slightly cheaper at 24c to 25c a pound. Other grades show no change in price. Conditions have not revealed any glaring improvement, although a better tone is in evidence. Buyers are only taking on stocks as they absolutely need them, and their reserve supplies are extremely low.

Witch Hazel—Lower quotations are heard on witch hazel leaves, at 7c@8c per pound.

Yerba Santa—Reduced to 12c@13c per pound. Buying is limited to small lots.

Roots

Alkanet—Alkanet root has fallen off to 18c@20c per pound, in a continued absence of demand.

Ginger—Jamaica ginger is easier at 24c@25c per pound. Some demand is in evidence, but sales are confined to meager amounts.

Ipecac—Dullness continues in this market, but prices have not fallen any lower. The general condition is one of extreme quietness, and soft prices. Cartagena is named at \$1.45@\$1.65 per pound and powdered is held at \$2.00@\$2.10.

Seeds and Spices

Celery—The market could not sustain the ½c advance of last week and prices are lower at 14½c@15c per pound. Some interest is in evidence.

Coriander—Unbleached Morocco seed is off the spot market. Afloat to arrive here at 4½c.

Cloves—The market has been subjected to an additional advance and prices are held strongly at 20c@20½c per pound.

R. M. Stevenson of Alfred Joensson Co., New York crude drug importers, is out of town on a vacation trip.

FRANK BLAIR PROTESTS MEDICINE TAXES

President of Proprietary Association Files Brief With Ways and Means Committee Against Taxing Sick-Business Off 30 to 60 Per Cent in 1921

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Frank A. Blair, President of the Proprietary Association has filed the following communication with the Ways and Means Committee of the House regarding the revision of taxes:

"We respectfully ask that your committee give consideration to the repeal of the special excise tax on prepared family remedies. A vast majority of the population and particularly of the farmers and those living in isolated places as well as the poorer classes use prepared package medicines. The present law, therefore, levies a special excise tax against the medicines of the poor which has not been levied against the prescriptions of the physicians."

"Special taxation should be levied, first, upon luxuries, then upon necessities. We do not believe that a tax upon medicines is justified even in war time, certainly not in time of peace. It would be more reasonable and just to tax a well man for his food when earning his wages and able to pay taxes than to tax the sick and suffering when unable to work and without an income from which to pay a tax. Our industry has felt the stress of trade conditions very seriously. Manufacturers have reported a falling off of their volume of business ranging from 30 per cent to 60 per cent, comparing 1921 with 1920. Few of them are making any money and many of them are sustaining heavy losses. One manufacturer stated recently that he had taken losses of \$125,000 in the past eight months. His is an old established line with a large volume of business."

The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its sixty-ninth annual meeting at New Orleans the week of September 5. Headquarters are at the Hotel Grunewald.

The value of buchu shipments made from South Africa so far this year has been materially reduced according to a recent report, which states: "Of the 139,149 lbs. exported during 1920, America took 84,573 lbs. and the United Kingdom 53,076 lbs. The average price per lb. was 9s 8d as compared with 4s 11d in 1919. During the first three months of the current year 22,762 lbs. were shipped, valued at £4,107, or 3s 7d per lb., and it is doubtful whether this price will be maintained."

Wholesalers of drugs in Milwaukee are now allowing special discounts for cash on practically all staple proprietary goods when ordered in quantity. This is frankly stated to be the result of the tactics of so-called scalpers and some of the mutual buying concerns, most of whom operate on a cash-with-order basis, have no salesmen and handle only a limited line of fast selling drug store merchandise. Some of these have been operating with special "advertising" schemes in connection with drug departments of department stores and cut rate chains.

The old St. Louis Customs House will become the home of a bacteriological laboratory of the United States Food and Drug Division. About \$3,000 is being spent to remodel the building under direction of E. R. Smith, head of the St. Louis division.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., is being sued for \$100,000 by Mlle. Desiree Lubovska, a dancer, for alleged misuse of her picture in an advertisement. The quantity of clothing worn by the plaintiff, said to be very sparse, is a point at issue.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 233-234

GERANIUM AND LAVENDER LOWER

Good Demand For Orange and Lemon—Citronella Steady—Spearmint Cut Sharply—Shipments of Newly Distilled Domestic Oils Softening Market—Cloves Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Oil Cedar Leaf, 5c lb.	Oil Wintergrn., sw't birch, 10c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb.	Oil Ylang Ylang, Manila, 82 lb.
Oil Geranium Rose Alig., 25c lb.	Amyl Salicylate, 25c lb.
Bourbon, 25c lb.	Benzyl Acetate, 25c lb.
Oil Lavender Fl., U.S.P., 50c lb.	Benzyl Alcohol, 50c lb.
Oil Lemon: U.S.P., 5c lb.	Benzyl Benzoate, 25c lb.
Oil Limes, Expressed, 25c lb.	Geraniol, \$1 lb.
Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.	Hellotropin, 25c lb.
	Safrol, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$6.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.34	.34	.35	.82
Oil Cloves	1.45	1.45	1.25	3.00
Oil Lemon	.70	.73	.65	1.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.00	2.00	2.25	6.75
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.75	6.75	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.35	.55	.60	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin	4.75	4.75	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin	.50	.50	.50	.95
Average	2.13	2.14	2.17	4.09

A continued dull market, coupled with competition in all quarters, has effectively reduced prices on a number of essential oils and aromatics. Reduced exchange rates and reported good crops of domestic oils have also aided in forcing prices downward. There are not more than a bare half dozen items that are attracting any attention to speak of. Business is reported comparatively good in some sectors and very quiet in others. Prices on a number of products are generally conceded to have hit the bottom, but nevertheless there seems to be little prospect for brighter days until the tariff question is settled, distressed lots are cleared off the market and production costs reduced to a reasonable standard. When conditions take such a turn a stabilizing of values, and a more liberal buying policy can be looked for.

Price revisions have all been downward, although a firm tone is noticed in cloves, orange, and citronella. In most cases the quality of the lower priced material is looked upon as the deciding factor in the reduction. Lemon has been reduced on the strength of recent cables. Geranium and lavender have been cut again. Heliotropin is easier. Wintergreen is down. Oil spearmint shows a sharp drop. Limes, expressed, is lower. Cedar leaf and wood are cheaper. Benzyl acetate, alcohol, and benzoate are off. Anise and cassia are being shaded. Bergamot continues under pressure.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Technical anise remains at 50c@60c per pound, with U.S.P. goods at 65c@75c. Weak and subject to shading. Business shows no improvement, and little real trading is going on.

Oil Bergamot—Odd lots of bergamot oil, which were exerting considerable pressure on the market, have apparently been exhausted, although prices continue weak. Standard oil in coppers is named at \$4.25@\$5.00 per pound.

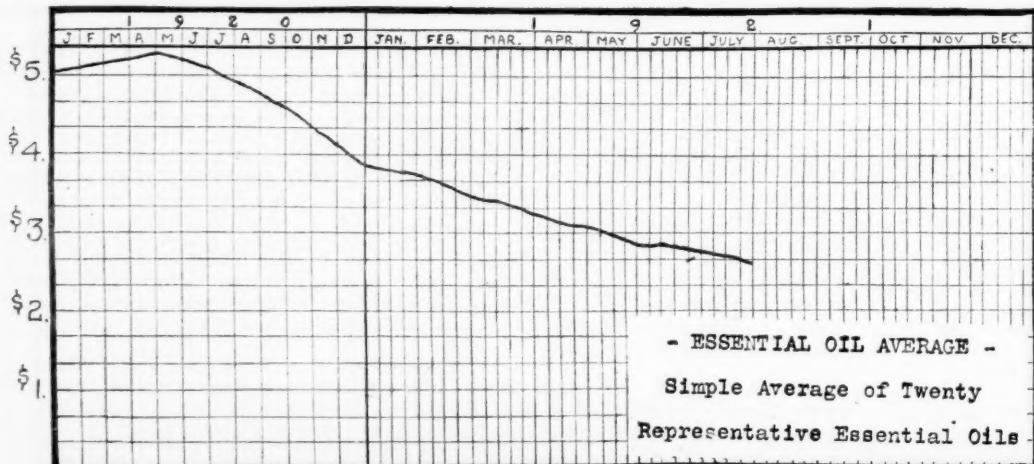
Oil Cassia—No price changes have occurred and the quoted basis is 75c@80c per pound, for spot technical, and \$1.15@\$1.25 or U.S.P.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Lower figures are in the market on both leaf and wood. Prices are down to 80c@85c and 40c@45c respectively. Very little demand is in evidence.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon oil is quoted at 34c@36c per pound, with Java at 65c. Holdings are very limited here, and supplies are not being imported to any extent. Orders usually call for immediate shipment of small amounts. The bulk of material in consumers' hands is estimated very low. In event of any heavy demand on the market, spot stocks would soon be cleaned out.

Oil Cloves—Cloves appears to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest item in the present essential oil market. Consumption is small, but the statistical position of the oil is very strong. Prices are very firm at \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound, following the recent sharp advance.

Oil Eucalyptus—Enjoying a fair demand, generally at 50c to 55c a pound for Australian U.S.P. oil. A few large sales have taken place at 45c during the last few days.



Oil Geranium—Bourbon, and Algerian oils have been named lower at \$4.00@\$4.50 and \$4.75@\$6.00 respectively. Rumors of shading these new low figures persist. Stocks of Turkish are virtually exhausted and new supplies are not coming forward. Nominal quotations at \$3.50@\$3.75 per pound, are being made.

Oil Lavender—Prices have been dropped in a market practically void of interest. U.S.P. oil is now priced at \$4.50@\$5.50 per pound.

Oil Lemon—A lower rate of exchange and cables of decreased prices, have caused some holders quotations on lemon oil to drop, in the face of a fairly good seasonable demand. Although consumption is not as high as usual, dealers indicate a steady demand. Spot is now named at 70c up to 90c a pound as to brand.

Oil Limes—Easier prices on oil limes are recorded. Expressed material is now available as low as \$4.75 and ranging up to \$5.25 per pound. Distilled oil is offered lower at 70c@75c per pound.

Oil Spearmint—Following the general trend of the market, both as to price and interest, oil spearmint has endured a sharp decline. Now quoted at \$4.50@\$5.00 per pound spot, and \$4.00 for shipment.

Oil Orange—Continues firm and in good seasonable demand here. Prices are being maintained well and are named on a basis of \$2.75@\$3.00 for Sicilian oil, with West Indian at the same figures. Spot stocks are reported rather small on spot.

Oil Peppermint—Market continues to be of little interest to the consumer, only a routine business being done. Natural peppermint is in a weakened condition at \$2.00@\$2.25 per pound, in tins. U.S.P. goods are held at \$2.40@\$2.50.

Oil Wintergreen—Very dull and easier at \$2.75@\$3.00 per pound for sweet birch, and \$5.50@\$6.00 or genuine. Synthetic continues at 33c to 35c.

Oil Ylang Ylang—A slightly higher price range has been made on Bourbon, but Manila oil is down considerably. Prices are quoted from \$12.00 to \$15.00 and \$25.00 to \$32.00 respectively. Little or no interest is shown. Quotations based on quality and seller.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Lower here at \$1.25@\$1.50 per pound, with dull conditions shrouding the market.

Benzyl Acetate—Offerings of benzyl acetate at concessions have been made. Prices are named as \$1.25@\$1.75 per pound according to seller. Other compounds are also quoted lower, among which are, benzyl alcohol and benzyl benzoate. Prices on those two items are now \$1.25@\$1.75 and \$1.50@\$1.75 respectively.

Coumarin—Coumarin is lower at \$4.50@\$4.60 a pound for standard American brands in makers' hands, and \$4.40 a pound for resale and imported lots.

Geraniol—Sharp reductions in price quotations have occurred and material can be had as low as \$2.00 per pound. \$3.50 is named as the outside price. Quality of the lower priced goods is questioned.

Heliotropin—Cheaper at \$3.00 per pound.

Safrol—Slightly easier figures are named on safrol. Quoted at 63c@65c per pound in a featureless market.

"There is little room in the industrial field for the fat man, with the possible exception of the salesman, where stoutness is not a handicap," says M. Rosenburg, president of the Royal Pharmaceutical and Perfumery Co. "Manufacturers prefer the lanky, sinuous type of worker."

LAVENDER FAIR TO MEET AT DIGNE

The annual Lavender Oil Fair of France will be held this year at Digne, France, beginning October 1st. The absent demand for lavender oil and the consequent depression in the producing districts will be taken up. To aid producers and distillers, perfumers throughout the whole world are to be invited to take part. Efforts will be made to attract to Digne all the important buyers. The "Office Agricole des Basses-Alpes" has also decided to call a Lavender Congress at the same time. Important questions will be discussed, in particular, the means of remedying the lack of sale of the oil, the best methods of cultivation and distillation, the protection of the pure oil. Conferences will be held by specialists in lavender.

J. A. Stuart, of the Ideal Laboratories Co., Chicago, toilet goods manufacturers, has been made director of sales and advertising of that firm. Mr. Stuart was formerly advertising manager of the Herpicide Company.

G. J. Lindon, recently advertising and merchandising manager of Brewer & Co., Boston, Mass., has become advertising director for Richard Hudnut, New York perfumer.

Exports of soap from France during the first quarter of this year were materially reduced as follows: Perfumed, 593 metric tons; other, 7,623 metric tons. The quantities for the first three months of 1920 were 820 metric tons and 6,086 metric tons, respectively.

Euthola Mfg. Co., St. Louis, manufacturer of toilet preparations, was recently established by Julius Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was with the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co. for fourteen years.

The Henry Tetlow Co., manufacturers of toilet goods and perfumes, of Philadelphia, has moved into its new plant at Locust and American streets.

H. Schlaepfer of L. Givaudan & Cie., manufacturers of raw materials for perfumers, of Geneva, Switzerland, sailed for Europe recently on the Aquitania after a trip around the world in the interests of his firm.

An issue of "Commerce Reports" states that Bulgarian Exports of attar of roses jumped from 1,608 kilos to 1919 to 4,083 kilos in 1920. The same report shows a decrease in opium exports from 29,201 kilos in 1919 to 2,513 kilos in 1920.

G. & R. Manufacturing Co., has been organized at Tampa, Florida, with L. F. Goonrey as president and M. D. Ready as secretary-treasurer. This company is capitalized at \$250,000 and will make soap and soap products.

The Treasury Department, after a year of fruitless effort, has abandoned the attempt to compel the Hostetter Bitters Company, of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of Hostetter's Bitters, to repay to the Government the fine of \$151,090.26 which was imposed on them in 1917 and remitted to them about two years later.

The fine was imposed on the ground that the Hostetter Company was placing on the market a product which was not sufficiently medicated to prevent its use as a beverage. For this reason a fine of \$2,500 with the customary 200 per cent penalties, amounting in the end to slightly more than \$150,000 was collected. This money was returned two years later and June 1, 1920 the news became public that the Government was attempting to compel the company to return the money.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 235

MENTHOL REACTS IN LONDON

Softens After Display of Strength—Ergot Higher—Formaldehyde has Declined—Lead Products Firmer—Oxalic Acid Weakens

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 3.—A holiday tone pervades the market here. Menthol has reacted after its display of strength and is easier. Ergot is firm and higher. Litharge, red lead, and white lead are up. Canary seed and cumin seed have advanced. Oxalic acid easier. Formaldehyde is lower as are shellac, hyposulfite of soda, and terpin hydrate.

London, July 23. (By Mail)—Business still remains quiet, the unusually prolonged drought and intense heat having an adverse influence, and there are few changes to report.

Clove Oil has been advanced about 1s per lb. by the distillers, who now quote from 6s 6d to 6s 9d per lb.

Cloves are dearer, fair Zanzibar being firm at 10d per lb. on spot.

Coriander Seeds are higher, being very firm at 21s per cwt. for sound Morocco.

Foenugreek Seeds have had a considerable rise, and good business has been done at 14s to 15s per cwt. for fair Morocco.

Ipecacuanha Root is lower, with sales of fair Matto Grosso at 8s 6d per lb.

Linsced Oil has again advanced, and the London market closes at £39 per ton naked.

Menthol is dearer on the spot, not less than 20s per lb. being now wanted for Kobayashi or Suzuki.

Salicylates are still tending downwards. Salicylic Acid B. P. Powder can be bought at 1s 3d per lb., and Sodium Salicylate at 2s 3d per lb.; demand being at present very small.

Senega Root is firmer, at from 3s 4d to 3s 6d per lb. on the spot.

Star Anise Oil is somewhat easier, and can now be bought at 2s 3d per lb. for the "Red Ship" brand or possible at ½d per lb. less.

Thymol is very quiet and lower, at from 21s to 22s per lb.

Turpentine. The market has again been uncertain, but closes higher, at 115s per cwt. for American on spot. Stocks here are understood to be very small.

Statistical reports filed with the Federal Trade Commission show that during 1920 exports by associations operating under the Export Trade act amounted to \$221,000,000. Tanning materials were sent chiefly to the United Kingdom; alcohol to Europe, Asia and New Zealand, and alkali was exported to all parts of the world. Various other commodities were shipped, including paint and varnish, soda, and general merchandise.

Japan took 112,013 pounds of zinc in pigs and slabs from United States exporters during May, and Brazil took 22,400 pounds. Canada bought 81,226 pounds in the form of sheets; Costa Rica 28,180 pounds; Nicaragua 24,543 pounds, and Mexico 25,010 pounds.

Canadian tanners imported \$145,328 worth of crude dyeing and tanning materials during 1918, and sodium hyposulphite, valued at \$7,550, says a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.563
France (franc).....	.193	.076
Italy (lira).....	.193	.042
Germany (mark).....	.238	.012
Japan (yen).....	.499	.483
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.128
Holland (guilder).....	.404	.306
Belgium (franc).....	.198	.074
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.164
Norway (crown).....	.268	.128
Sweden (crown).....	.263	.204
Denmark (crown).....	.263	.151
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.291
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.121
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.505
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.082	.705
(Tael—Peking silver).....	1.156	.750
Russia—(100 rubles).....	51.50	.110

BRITISH CHEMICAL EXPORTS SLUMP

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 22.—Figures issued by the British Board of Trade show the sharp reduction in chemical and drug exports which England has experienced so far this year. The value of exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors for the first six months of 1920 and 1921 are: January to June 1920, £22,222,239; 1921, £11,748,865; decrease £10,473,374. The figures for manufactured oils, fats and resins are: January to June 1920, £11,684,117; 1921, £2,910,587; decrease £8,773,530. The total value of oil exports from the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1920 and 1921 are: January to June, 1920, £773,357,932; 1921 £418,580,716 decrease £354,777,216.

Imports fell off proportionately. Drugs, chemicals, oils and colors dropped from £16,980,353 in Jan.-June, 1920, to £7,498,537 in 1921. In the first six months of 1920 Great Britain exported coal value £54,900,469 and imported none. In 1921 she exported value only £15,433,560 and imported to the value of £6,577,916—a loss of over forty-five million pounds. This great fall was owing to the recent three months strike.

HOW THE GERMAN DYE SYNDICATE WORKS

The Interessen Gemeinschaft (deutscher Farben Fabriken), known as the I. G., is made up of the two great groups of pre-war dye concerns, namely: Berlin, Badische, Bayer, which had worked together before; and Cassella, Hochst and Kalle, which had worked together before and also of Greisheim-Elektron, and Weiler-ter-Meer, and Leonhard and Karl Jager, smaller concerns also absorbed.

The agreement is for fifty years. All profits are pooled in an agreed ratio and capital adjustments were made to bring the constituent firms into line. The I. G. was formed during the first year of the war, but the negotiations were well advanced before August, 1914, and their conclusion was not, as is generally supposed, due to the war but the carrying out of a policy decided upon long ago.

The I. G. controls not only dyes, pharmaceutical products, photographic chemicals, but also German heavy chemicals such as chlorine, oleum, nitric acid and the Haber process for making ammonia from the air. Before the war their power in the bleaching powder industry was so great that they were able to dictate conditions to the manufacturers of other nations. The Haber process gave them similar power in the fertilizer industry.

BRITISH BUYERS AWAIT LOWER PRICES*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

London, July 23.—No signs of improvement in the volume of business have been noted in the heavy chemicals so far this month. Buyers appear to be holding off hoping to obtain lower prices later on. The improving effect of the coal strike settlement will probably not be felt for some weeks yet. The material improvement from an increased demand for industrial chemicals is looked for generally in the early Autumn.

Acetic acid continues dull with demand light at £43 to £44 for 80% technical, and £55 to £56 for 98% glacial. Acetone in small demand from Scandinavia and unchanged at £85 to £90 a ton. Alum is easy at £18 per ton, f.o.b. Continental alum in London at £14. Sulfate of ammonia for home trade July-August at £14 6s a ton, basis 25 3/4% American. Arsenic is quiet at £45 a ton for white Cornish powder. Barium chloride, British 98-100% at £17 ton, Continental cheaper at £14.

Bleaching powder, 35-37%, slightly cheaper at £17 to £17 10s per ton in hardwood casks. Borax is neglected at £33 to £39 a ton as to grade. Copper sulfate, outlook better at £31 a ton for home use, £30 for export. Epsom salt quiet and steady at £8 to £9 a ton for commercial. Pharmaceutical grade at £11 10s. Formaldehyde quiet at £95 a ton with no demand. Lead acetate cheaper at £50 for brown broken and £53 for white crystals. Oxalic acid is well maintained at 9 1/2d to 10d a pound. Caustic potash cheaper at £37 a ton for 88-92%. Makers adhere to £33. Potash bichromate lower at 9 1/2d to 10d a pound, makers 10 1/2d. Potash chlorate in no demand at 5d. Potash permanganate, commercial by makers unchanged at 1s 6d and by dealers at 1s 2d.

Makers quote lower on potash prussiate at 1s 2 1/2d for yellow and 2s 1d for red. Soda ash very quiet with makers at £8 10s for home trade and £10 5s for export. Spot London single bags at £9 10s. Caustic soda unchanged at £22 10s to £23 a ton, f.o.b. by dealers. Makers name £26 15s for 76-77% and £24 10s for 70-72%.

BADISCHE USING ALCOHOL FROM CARBIDE*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Berlin, July 18.—Towards the end of 1920, the Badische Anilin und Sodaefabriken took up the production of alcohol from carbide with a view to supplying the quantities of dyestuffs as fixed by the terms of the Peace Treaty. Only 1,000 hectolitres were produced during the first quarter of 1921 at Ludwigshafen but the plant is stated to have a capacity of 15,000 to 30,000 hectolitres per year. Of sulfite spirit works, 10 plants are still in operation which produced, however, only 30,000 hectolitres during 1920 though the 1921 production shows an improvement, output up to the middle of June being given as 30,000 hectolitres.

For the synthetic production of alcohol, the calcium carbide process ranks foremost in importance. A plant for production by this process is in the course of construction at Burghausen in Bavaria with an estimated annual output of 10,000 hectolitres as compared with a production of 500 to 1,500 hectolitres per year for the average distillery.

Production of wood alcohol synthetically has turned out a hopeless failure, the last plant where operations were continued for experimental purposes having closed down long ago.

Nitrate of soda exported from Chilean ports during the first four months of 1921 amounted to 13,901,524 metric quintals. The April exports were 1,952,763 metric quintals.

GERMAN EXPORT TRADE IMPROVES*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Berlin, July 18.—Inland business continued dull owing to the reticent attitude of consumers, but there are indications that export trade will pick up again as the result of the renewed drop in the German mark. Complaints are heard, though, that the latest foreign deals leave only a small margin of profit but producers and exporters alike are glad nevertheless that the foreign market is showing signs of activity again.

Chrome alum has been much in demand of late, especially by customers in the South-European border countries. Prices ranged between 5.20-5.30 marks, per kilo. Oxalic acid. Export prices are lower. While 18 marks per kilo were readily paid for crystals by foreign buyers but a few weeks ago, stocks are now vainly offered at 16.50 marks f.o.b. Rotterdam. The American embargo is principally responsible for the slump in demand. Zinc white was firmer, export quotations being around 9.50 marks per kilo f.o.b. Hamburg, 8.50 marks for domestic. White lead powd. remained practically unchanged, being quoted at 10.75 marks per kilo. Domestic, 9.75 marks. Peroxide of hydrogen, 30 per cent, is cheaper, export quotations having receded to 33 marks. Domestic 19.75 marks.

Soda Ash, 98-100 per cent, inquiry has been rather active and large export deals were closed. We quote 175 marks per 100 kilos f.o.b. Hamburg for July shipments. For prompt delivery prices are higher. American importers should be warned to use caution in placing orders since certain firms are accepting orders but are unable to effect delivery at stipulated terms owing to lack of stocks. Domestic is 110 marks per 100 kilos.

Glaubers salts, calc. 96-98 per cent, has had another drop, export lots now being obtainable at 110 marks per 100 kilos f.o.b. Hamburg. (95 marks f.o.b. maker's works.) Caustic soda, 125-128 per cent, was again heavily asked for by foreign buyers. Judging by the comment in interested circles, caustic soda is fetching very satisfactory prices abroad and the difficulty experienced in getting permits by the syndicate is severely criticized. Quoted up to 5.50 marks per kilo but here again caution is recommended since obtainable stocks are scarce. (4.40 f.o.b. Rhenish stations.) Zinc chloride, 98-99 per cent, melted, was quoted for export at 4.80 marks per kilo (4.60 marks domestic.) Formaldehyde. Despite the low quotations of 22 marks per kilo for 40 per cent stock, and 16 marks for 30 per cent stocks, respectively, f.o.b. Hamburg, demand was light.

NEW GERMAN CHEMICAL FIRM

Berlin, July 20.—A new joint stock company has recently been formed in Hamburg, to be styled the Chemische Fabrik Entrup A-G. The capital is 1,000,000 marks.

W. D. Huntington, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, is back from a three months' trip to Europe, in the course of which he visited Germany, France, England, Spain and several other countries. He expressed the opinion that of all the countries Germany had made the greatest progress in getting back to work and gave every indication of becoming a most formidable competitor in the industries.

The value of products turned out by the leather tanning industry in Canada, during 1918, was \$33,079,998, says a report issued by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. Wages and salaries paid to 3,722 leather tanning workers amounted to \$3,464,845, a per capita payment of \$930.91. Extracts, chemicals and dyes used by tanners during 1918, were valued at \$2,261,827.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	-1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	-833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	-3.79 Liters
1 Liter	-264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic. See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic	.60 - .62
Benzoic, U.S.P.	.65 - .80
Boric cryst., bbls.	.13 - .13½
Powdered, bbls.	.13 - .13½
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	.90
Camphoric	.40
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.10 - .15
1-lb. bottle	.27 - .28
5-lb. bottle	.23 - .24
50 to 110-lb. tins	.18 - .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot. & gal.	.27 - .27
Crude, 25 p.c.	.27 - .28
Chromic, 98 p.c.	.45
Chrysophanic	1.70 - 1.75
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	.47
Powdered	.48
Imported, kegs	.45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c. tech.	.15 - .16
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	.90 - 1.10
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c. lb.	.165
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	.40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys	.07
Hydroodic, sp. g. 1.150	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.90 - 2.00
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	.50 - .60
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	.55 - .60
U.S.P., IX	.65 - .70
Molybdic, C.P.	.40
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic	.18 - .20
Oxalic, cryst. bbls.	.17½ - .18½
Pleric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S. P. lb.	.25
90 p.c., tech.	.12 - .14
Pyrogallic, resellimated	1.75 - 1.85
Crystals, bottles	1.35 - 1.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	.20 - .25
Sulfuric, C.P.	.06
Sulfurous U.S.P.	.05 - .06
Tannic, U.S.P.	.85 - 1.00
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	.35
Powdered, U.S.P.	.35
Second Hands, Cryst.	.27 - .28
Powdered	.28 - .30

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk. lb.	.28 - .33
Acetone, C. P.	.12½ - .13½
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	1.40 - 1.65
Albumen, Egg, edible	.65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P., gal.	.47
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	.475
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	.46
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.85
97 p.c.	.88
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.82
Pure	1.20
Denatured Complete	.35 - .37
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.95 - 1.00
Amidopyrine	.475 - .55
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.55 - .60
Benzoic, cryst., U.S.P., lb.	.95 - 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.75 - .80
Bromide, gran., bulk	.34
Imported	.25
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs	.09 - .13
Chloride, U.S.P.	.07½ - .10
Hypophosphite	.40 - 1.50
Ichthyolite (as to brand)	1.00 - 3.00
Iodide	.40 - 4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	.12 - .14
Oxalate, Pure	.60 - .65
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40 - .42
Monobasic	.18 - .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.60 - .65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	2.15 - 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.15
Needle Powder	.05½ - .06
Antipyrine, bulk	.235 - .250
Aponmorphine Hydrochlor. 3½ oz.	13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide	13.00 - 15.00
Argols, red	.07 - .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.	4.75
Aspirin	.60 - .62
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	9.00 - 12.00
Barbital	.10 - .12
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.20 - .23
Dioxide	.35 - .38
Iodide	.08½ - .10
Nitrate	
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid	3.30 - 3.75
Denatured, quinine	3.60 - 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	
Berberine Hdcrl.	.22 - .25
Acid Sulfate	.25 - .30
Neutral sulfate	.27 - .30
Bismuth Metallic	1.50 - 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	.50 - .55
Citrate, U.S.P.	.210 - .210
Oxychloride	.23 - .23
Salicylate	.145
Subbenzoate	.275
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	.210 - .210
For X-ray Diagnosis	.265
Subglutamate	.210 - .210
Subiodide	.835
Subnitrate	.200
Second Hands	1.80 - 1.85
Subsalicylate	.200
Tannate	.200
Borax in bbls.	.0534 - .0634
U.S.P., Kegs	.0634 - .0634
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified	.27
Bromoform	.175
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.10 - 1.13
Iodide	.40 - .40
Metal sticks	1.00 - 1.10
Second Hands	5.30 - 5.40
Hydrobromide	.835
Hydrochloride	.595
Nitrate	.595
Phosphate	.495
Salicylate	.495
Sulfate	.530
Cocaine, Hydrochlor. Cryst.	.650
Gran. Powd.	.675
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.23 - .25
Fingers, cases	.33½ - .35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	.660
Hydrobromide	.530
Hydrochloride	.595
Nitrate	.595
Phosphate	.495
Salicylate	.495
Sulfate	.530
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	15.00 - 16.00
Norwegian	15.00 - 18.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.28 - .31
Corn Syrup	100 lbs. 2.39 - 2.69
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream, Tartar, U.S.P.	.35
Imported, U.S.P.	.27½ - .28
Creosote, U.S.P.	.40 - .42
Carbonate	1.85 - 2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	.14 - .15
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochlor.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	.220
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials, ea.	.200
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., oz.	.1750
15 gr. vials	.125
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Ergotin, Bonjean	
Eserine Sulfate	10.00 - 21.00

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

TUTTY NAIL POLISH POWDER
 AMMONIA WATER BORAX CATHARTIC SALTS
 TINCTURE IODINE, SULPHUR FLOUR
 TALCUM POWDER PLAIN MAGNESIA POWDERED

CHAS. COOPER & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

194 Worth Street, New York

Established 1857

Works: Newark, N. J.

R
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Amidopyrine
 Antipyrin
 Bromides
 Caffein
 Citrates
 Creosote
 Carbonate
 Glycerophosphates
 Guaiacol
 Carbonate
 Guaiacol Liquid
 Iron Cacodylate
 Pancreatin
 Pepsin
 Quinine Sulphate
 Resorcin
 Salicylates
 Sodium
 Cacodylate
 Sodium
 Methylarsinate

E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.

Established 1849

90-92 Beekman St. New York



PRODUCTS

Acetanilide, U.S.P.
 Bismuth Subnitrate and other Bismuth Salts
 Codeine and its Salts
 Creosote, U.S.P.
 Creosote Carbonate, U.S.P.
 Diacetyl-Morphine
 Glycerophosphates
 Hexamethylenamine
 Iodoform 408

Above all—

Exactness

To be exact is to maintain habitually a standard, to observe a rule to keep a promise. N. Y. Q. chemicals and drugs have maintained the highest standard as to purity, strength and uniformity for forty years. And, what we have promised in the way of service, we have striven faithfully to perform.

The confidence of the pharmaceutical and medical fraternities in N. Y. Q. products and promise is evidence that above all, exactness pays—exactness in goods and in promise.

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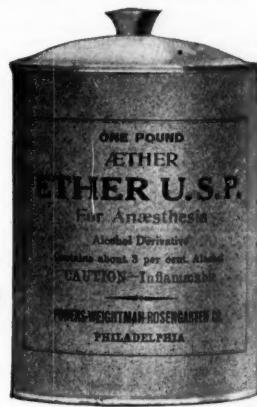
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PRODUCTS

Mercurials (Hard)
 Morphine and its Salts
 Opium Powder, U.S.P.
 Opium Gran., U.S.P.
 Potassium Iodide
 Quinine and its Salts
 Silver Nucleinate
 Silver Proteinate
 Sodium Benzoate
 Thymol Iodide
 Strychnine and its Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk...lb.	— — .16	
Washed, bulk ...lb.	— — .33	
Nitrous, conc. ....lb.	— — 1.10	
U.S.P., 1880, bulk ...lb.	— — .40	
Anesthesia, bulk ...lb.	— — .19	
Ethyl Acetate, pure....gal.	— — 1.00	
Chloride ....lb.	.55 — .60	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone....lb.	.13 — .14	
Eucalyptol, U.S.P. See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde ....lb.	— — .14	
Second Hands ....lb.	— — .12½	
Gelatin, silver ....lb.	1.25 — 1.35	
Gold Label ....lb.	— — 1.30	
Glycerin		
C. P. drums, bbls. extra...lb.	.14½ — .15	
Cans ....lb.	.17 — .17½	
Dynamite, drums loose....lb.	.12 — .12½	
Saponification, loose ....lb.	.08 — .09	
Soap Lye, loose ....lb.	.07½ — .08	
Guaiacol, liquid ....lb.	3.25 — 3.50	
Carbonate ....lb.	3.75 — 4.00	
Haarlem Oil, dom....gross	— — 3.00	
Imported ....gross	6.00 — 6.25	
Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb.	.82 — .90	
Hydrastine, Alkaloid ....oz.	— — 17.00	
Hydrochloride ....oz.	— — 17.00	
Sulfate ....oz.	— — 17.00	
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 19 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles ....gross	9.25 — 9.50	
8-oz. bottles ....gross	14.25 — 14.50	
12-oz. bottles ....gross	19.50 — 19.75	
Hydroquinone, bulk ....lb.	1.50 — 1.60	
Hyoscine Hydrobromide ....oz.	19.00 — 20.00	
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid ....oz.	21.00 — 25.00	
Sulfate ....oz.	21.00 — 25.00	
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed ....lb.	— — 3.50	
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls....gal.	3.50 — 3.75	
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk....lb.	— — 4.75	
Crystals ....lb.	— — 5.75	
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	— — .99	
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	— — .84	
Green scales, U.S.P....lb.	— — .89	
Cacodylate, U.S.P....lb.	9.00 — 10.00	
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)....lb.	.12 — .13	
Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.60 — 1.70	
Iodide ....lb.	— — 3.50	
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900....lb.	— — .30	
Oxalate, scales ....lb.	.80 — .85	
and Ammonium, cryst....lb.	.45 — .55	
and Potassium ....lb.	.47 — .57	
and Sodium, cryst....lb.	.40 — .50	
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — .89	
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — .94	
Metallic, Reduced ....lb.	— — .80	
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P....lb.	.12 — .15	
Anhydrous, cans ....lb.	.16 — .17	
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	— — 2.50	
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass....lb.	.25 — .26	
Powdered ....lb.	.53 — .55	
Sticks ....lb.	— — .50	
Comp. Powder ....lb.	.14 — .15	
Lithium Carbonate ....lb.	— — 1.40	
Citrate ....lb.	— — 1.60	
Magnesium Carb., U.S.P. bbls....lb.	.12 — .14	
Technical, bbls....lb.	.10 — .11	
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs....lb.	.20 — .22	
Glycerophosphate ....lb.	— — 3.30	
Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.20 — 1.25	
Oxide ....lb.	— — .60	
Peroxide, cans ....lb.	— — 2.15	
Salicylate ....lb.	— — .50	
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs. U.S.P. 100 lbs.	1.10 — 2.25	
2.50 — 3.00		
Malt Syrup kegs ....lb.	— — .10	
Manganese Glycerophosphate, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	3.00 — 3.10	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	1.85 — 1.95	
Iodide ....lb.	— — 4.65	
Sulfate, Crystals ....lb.	— — .30	
Menthol, Crystals ....lb.	4.40 — 4.50	
Mercury, flasks 75 lb. ....ca.	45.00 — 46.00	
Bisulfate ....lb.	— — .39	
Blue Mass ....lb.	— — .56	
Powdered ....lb.	— — .58	
Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c....lb.	— — .56	
50 p.c. ....lb.	— — .72	
Citrine Ointment ....lb.	— — .48	
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	— — .82	
Corrosive Sublimate cryst....lb.	— — .82	
Powdered Granular ....lb.	— — .66	
Iodide, Green ....lb.	— — 3.11	
Red ....lb.	— — 3.21	
Yellow ....lb.	— — 3.11	
Red Precipitate ....lb.	— — .91	
Powdered ....lb.	— — 1.01	
White Precipitate ....lb.	— — 1.06	
Powdered ....lb.	— — 1.11	
With chalk ....lb.	— — .56	
Methyl Acetone, bbls....gal.	— — .80	
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal....lb.	5.00 — 5.25	
Milk, powdered ....lb.	.15 — .16	
Mineral Oil, white ....gal.	.85 — 1.25	
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 9.40	
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 8.50	
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 9.95	
Opium cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 5.60	
Granular ....lb.	— — 6.50	
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 6.50	
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	
Pancreatin ....lb.	4.25 — 4.50	
Papain ....lb.	2.50 — 3.00	
Paraformaldehyde ....lb.	.60 — .67%	
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P. ....lb.	3.75 — 4.50	
Potrolatum, light amber bbls....lb.	— — .044	
Cream White ....lb.	— — .06%	
Lily White ....lb.	— — .11	
Snow White ....lb.	— — .12	
Phenolphthalein ....lb.	1.60 — 1.65	
Phosphorus, yellow ....lb.	.26 — .35	
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride ...oz.	7.25 — 7.50	
Piperazine Hydrate ....oz.	— — 1.25	

FOOD COLORS

AMARANTH
ERYTHROSINE
INDIGO DISULFO NA
LIGHT GREEN SFYK
NAPTHOL YELLOW
ORANGE K
PONCEAU K
TARTRAZINE
YELLOW ABK

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POWDERS

PRICE—Less than it cost you to make
DELIVERY—Prompt shipments to all parts of the
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QUALITY—
Perfect U. S. P. weight
Uniform fold
Best containers
Buyer's name

Our automatic machines (our own developed patents)
produces every powder perfect.

We also make Headache Powders, Foot Powders, or
any other Powders from 5 grains up, (your
formula or your own materials)

GARFIELD & CO.
402 E. 152nd St. NEW YORK CITY
Phone Melrose 7098

Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Quinine Dicarbonate	oz. —	— 4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	lb. —	— 60
Potassium acetate	lb. .45	— .50	Ethyl Carbonate	oz. 1.35	— 1.50	VIII	lb. —	— .75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. .12	— .13	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— .96	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	lb. —	— 2.15
Bisulfate	lb. .45	— .46	Japanese	oz. .85	— .90	Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb. —	— 2.5
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb. —	— .34	Hypophosphite	oz. —	— 1.05	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb. .20	— .85
Granulated	lb. —	— .24	Phosphate	oz. —	— .96	Iodide, bulk	lb. .80	— 3.30
Imported, U.S.P.	lb. .16	— .18	Salicylate	oz. —	— .96	Nitrate, U.S.P.	lb. .05	— .07
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb. .15	— .17	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins	oz. .96	— 1.07	Oxalate	lb. .55	— .65
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb. —	— .80	Sulfate, tins	oz. —	— .71	Peroxide	lb. .38	— .40
U.S.P. purified	lb. —	— .40	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb. .13	— .14
Chlorate	lb. .08	— .13	Technical See Intermediates	—	—	Recryst.	lb. .14	— .15
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10....	lb. —	— .55	Rochelle Salt, crystals	lb. —	— .25	Pyrophosphate	lb. .26	— .30
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb. .68	— .70	Imported, U.S.P.	lb. .21	— .22	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb. .26	— .30
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz. 1.85	— 1.90	Rosewater, triple	gal. —	— 1.50	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt), cwt.	lb. —	— 1.50
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb. 2.75	— 3.50	Saccharin, U.S.P.	lb. 2.25	— 2.40	Needle Crystals	cwt. —	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, bulk	lb. —	— 1.10	Resale	lb. 2.00	— 2.10	Sulfocarbonate	lb. .27	— .33
Iodide, bulk	lb. —	— 2.75	Salicin, bulk	lb. 4.00	— 5.00	Spartein Sulfate	lb. .75	— 1.00
Second Hands	lb. —	— 2.65	Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb. .60	— .80	Strontium Brom. Cryst., n.k.	lb. —	— .44
Lactaphosphate	oz. —	— .90	Saltpetre, Double ref.	bbis. lb. .0934	— .1294	Carbonate, pure	lb. —	— .30
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	—	—	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb. 120.00	— 126.00	Iodide, bulk	lb. —	— 3.25
Oxalate	lb. .66	— .70	Powdered	lb. 121.50	— 127.50	Nitrate, Kegs	lb. .12	— 12½
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb. .27	— .32	Seidlitz Mixture	bbis. lb. —	— .20	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb. .40	— .42
Salicylate	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz. .40	— .41	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz. —	— 1.70
Sulfate, C.P.	lb. .40	— .42	Nucleinate	oz. .30	— .35	Acetate	oz. —	— 1.60
Tartrate	lb. —	— .65	Proteinate	oz. —	— .40	Hypophosphite	oz. —	— 1.80
Pumice Stone, lump	lb. .04	— .05	Colloidal	oz. —	— 1.60	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— 1.60
Powdered	lb. .03	— .04	Soap, Castile, white pure	lb. .18	— .20	Nitrate	oz. —	— 1.60
Pyridin	gal. —	— 2.75	Conti's	lb. —	— .22	Sulfate, crystals, bulk	oz. —	— 1.35
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins	oz. —	— .70	Powd. U.S.P., bbis.	lb. —	— .36	Resale	oz. —	— 1.35
Imported, Java	oz. —	— .70	Green, U.S.P.	lb. .0634	— .07%	Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb. .17	— .18
Imported, Japanese	oz. —	— .70	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb. —	— .20	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	oz. —	— .40
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins	oz. —	— .70	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb. .55	— .75	Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb. 6.60	— 6.75
Alkaloid	oz. —	— 1.05	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbis.	lb. .024	— .024	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb. 5.25	— 5.50
Acetate	oz. —	— 1.05	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb. —	— .25	Sulfur, roll, bbis.	lb. 2.15	— 2.70
Benzoate	oz. —	— 1.05	Imported, U.S.P.	lb. .19	— .20	Flour, 100 p.c. pure	lb. 100 lbs.	— 3.15
Citrate	oz. —	— 1.05	Cacodylate	lb. 3.85	— 4.50	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	lb. 100 lbs.	— 3.65
Dihydrochloride	oz. —	— 1.05	Caustic, U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—	Precip., U.S.P.	lb. .17½	— .21½
Dihydrobromide	oz. —	— 1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	—	—	Lac Sulfur	lb. .09	— .10
			Crystals, c. b., 10....	lb. .14	— .15	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb. .34	— .37
			Granular, c. b., 10....	lb. .18	— .18	U.S.P.	lb. .39	— .42½
			Chloride, C. P.	lb. .08	— .08%	Talcum, Amer., bags	lb. 100 lbs.	— 1.40
						Purified	lb. 100 lbs.	— 3.50

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Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	—	.65	Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free cbsys.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75	Ammonium Nitrate	lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	6.50	—	6.60	18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00	Persulfate, bulk	lb.	—	.50	
Thymol crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	—	6.00	20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25	Sul Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	9.60	22 deg.	100 lbs.	—	—	—	Imported	lb.	.0734	—	.0734
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals					Nitrite, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	—	.06%	Granulated, white	lb.	.08	—	.09
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.40	38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	—	.07	Imported	lb.	.0634	—	.07
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes					40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	—	.07%	Lump	lb.	.17	—	.19
Trichlorophenol	lb.	—	—	.90	42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	—	.08	Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	2.15
Trional	oz.	—	—	.50	Phosphoric, 50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.13	—	.18	Dom. Bulk, wks. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	2.00
Witch Hazel, Ext., dbl. dist.	oz.	—	—	—	Syrupy, 65 p.c.	lb.	.20	—	.22	Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Yohimbine	oz.	—	—	—	Pyridineous, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.12½	Anhydrous	lb.	.50	—	.55
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.17	Sulfuric, tank carlots	lb.	—	—	—	Oxide	lb.	.07	—	.0734
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.40	60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	—	16.00	Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	—	.60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50	66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	—	20.00	Golden No. 1	lb.	—	—	.35
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.09	—	.12	20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	—	23.00	Vermillion	lb.	—	—	.55
Stearate	lb.	.25	—	.30	30 p.c. oleum	ton	27.50	—	32.00	Arsenic white	lb.	.0634	—	.0734
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.08	—	.09	60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—	Red	lb.	.11	—	.12	

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Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
80 p.c., bbls., Com'1	100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure, 100 lbs.	—	9.00	—	9.25
(facial, bbls., & cbsys.)	100 lbs.	10.00	—	10.50
Chlorosulfonic, 98-95 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid	lb.	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	—	.35
Technical	lb.	—	—	—
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	—	.15
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.0094	—	.104
Sulfuric	unit	.01	—	.014
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbsys.	100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.25

Acetone	lb.	.12½	—	.13	Acetone	lb.	.40	—	.40	Barium, chloride	ton	—	—	.5750
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Binoxide	lb.	.20	—	.22
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	.45	—	.50	Acetone	lb.	.65	—	.80	Carbonate works	ton	85.00	—	90.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.03½	—	.034	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Nitrate	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ground	lb.	.034	—	.04	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	—	30.00
Powdered	lb.	.04	—	.04	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Blanc Fixe, dry wks.	ton	—	—	100.00
Chrome	lb.	.094	—	.11½	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Bleaching P.d.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Potash lump	lb.	.034	—	.044	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Export F.A.S.	ton	—	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	.04	—	.05	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Second Hands, Spot	ton	2.25	—	2.50
Ground	lb.	.04	—	.05	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Second Hands, wks.	ton	—	—	2.00
Chrome	lb.	.11½	—	.12½	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	—	.27
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Carbide	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.04	—	.08	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
Anhydrous	lb.	.38	—	.45	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.2875
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.3575
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.75	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.3575
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	—	.28	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Anhydrous	lb.	.14	—	.15
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.31	Acetone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.7000
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	—	.28	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	—	.15	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	—	.15
Imported	lb.	.22	—	.22	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & lessb.	lb.	.06	—	.07½	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & lessb.	lb.	.06	—	.07½
Ammonium Carbonate	lb.	.07	—	.09½	Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.20	Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.20
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.074	—	.094	Carbon tetrachlor, C.L. & lessb.	lb.	.10½	—	.12	Carbon tetrachlor, C.L. & lessb.	lb.	.10½	—	.12
20 deg.	lb.	.064	—	.084	Cobalt Oxide	lb.	.23	—	.245	Cobalt Oxide	lb.	.23	—	.245
18 deg.	lb.	.054	—	.074	Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	—	.28	Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	—	.28
16 deg.	lb.	.054	—	.074	Cyanide	lb.	.50	—	.63	Cyanide	lb.	.50	—	.63
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.07½	—	.10	Subacetate (Verdigrits)	lb.	.24	—	.28	Subacetate (Verdigrits)	100 lbs.	.5625	—	.6500

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Strontium Carbonate	Muriatic (all strengths)	
Distilled Water	Nitric (all strengths)	
Battery Solutions	Aqua Fortis	
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Copperas, wks.	100 lbs.	.75	—	1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45	—	.50	Sodium Chloride, tech.ton	—	—	17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.11	Sesquisulfide	....lb.	—	—	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.	....lb.	.28	—	.30
Sulfide	100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.25	Trichloride	....lb.	.60	—	.65	Imported, 120 p.c.	....lb.	.20	—	.21
Liquid, 10 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plaster of Paris	....bbl.	4.25	—	4.50	128 p.c.	....lb.	.23	—	.25
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	True Dental	....bbl.	4.35	—	4.60	73-76 p.c.	....lb.	.25	—	.26
Flake White	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potash Caustic, 88-92	....lb.	.12	—	.14	Fluoride	....lb.	.11	—	.12
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	—	35.00	Imported	....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hydrosulfite	....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines	ton	22.50	—	25.00	70-75%	....lb.	.10	—	.12	Hyposulfite, Crys.	....bbls.	3.50	—	3.85
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines	ton	16.00	—	17.00	Potassium Bichromate	....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.12	Granulated	....100 lbs.	3.95	—	4.30
Imported	ton	35.00	—	40.00	Binoxalate, tech.	....lb.	.40	—	.42	Nitrate, crude	....100 lbs.	—	—	2.20
Fuel Oil, crude	gal.	—	—	1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	....lb.	.06	—	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Double refined, Gran.	....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Refined	gal.	—	—	3.25	Hydrated	....lb.	—	—	.07	Nitrite	....lb.	.07	—	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	.13	—	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	*85-90 p.c.	....lb.	—	—	—	Peroxide	....lb.	.25	—	.30
White Cakes	lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.13	90-95 p.c.	....lb.	—	—	—	Phosphoric (tri) ref.	....lb.	.06	—	.07
Granulated	lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	96-98 p.c.	....lb.	.09	—	.10	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown Cakes	lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chlorate, cryst.	....lb.	.12	—	.13	Technical	....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19	Powdered, American	....lb.	.12	—	.13	Mono-Sodium, ref.	....lb.	.25	—	.30
Paste	lb.	.09	—	.10	Imported	....lb.	.08	—	.10	Prussiate, Yellow	....lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.13
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.15	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	....unit	—	—	.18	Silicate, 60 deg.	....100 lbs.	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.09	Shipment	....unit	—	—	.20	Sulfate, G.I.b salt	....100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.00
Red, American	lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	Metabisulfite	....lb.	.40	—	.42	Sulfide, 60 p.c.	....lb.	.50	—	.50
Sulfate, basic white	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Perchlorate	....lb.	.19	—	.20	30 p.c. crystals	....lb.	.06	—	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	dry	Permanganate, Com'l	....lb.	.26	—	.28	Sulfite, Crystals	....lb.	.03	—	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lithopone	lb.	.08	—	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	....lb.	—	—	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dessicated	....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.07	—	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Prussiate, red	....lb.	.28	—	.30	Thiocyanate	....lb.	.80	—	.85
Acetate	100 lbs.	.01	—	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yellow	....lb.	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.25	Strontium Nitrate	....lb.	.12	—	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nitrate	ton	—	—	2.00	Sulfate	....unit	1.35	—	1.40	Carbonate	....lb.	.29	—	.30
Sulfur, Powd.	ton	—	—	70.00	Titanium Oxalate	....lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulfur Chloride, red.	....lb.	.05	—	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magnesite	ton	72.00	—	75.00	Salpetre	....unit	.35	—	.40	Yellow	....lb.	.04	—	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.	....lb.	.08	—	.09
Imported	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.20	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.lbs.	....100 lbs.	—	—	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulfur, crude	....ton	20.00	—	25.00
Carbamate, tech.	lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.12	Basis, 48 p.c. light	....100 lbs.	—	—	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flour, Com'l, bbls.	....100 lbs.	1.45	—	2.00
Chloride, fused	ton	—	—	.30.00	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.lbs.	....100 lbs.	—	—	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flowers, 100 p.c.	....100 lbs.	2.28	—	3.05
Fluosilicate, 30% soln.	100 lbs.	8.00	—	10.00	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.lbs.	....100 lbs.	—	—	.25	Sulfuryl Chloride	....lb.	.28	—	.26
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	—	.21	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.lbs.	....100 lbs.	—	—	.34	Tartar Emetic, tech.	....lb.	.18	—	.37
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	.60.00	Caustic, 76 p.c.	....100 lbs.	3.85	—	.40	Tin, bichloride	....lb.	.18	—	.20
85-90 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	.70.00	Basis, 6 p.c.	....100 lbs.	—	—	.29	Crystals	....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sulfate	lb.	.20	—	.22	Ground, 76 p.c. wks.lbs.	....100 lbs.	4.50	—	.50	Oxide	....lb.	.16	—	.18
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	—	.45	Sodium Acetate	....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.05	Whiting	....100 lbs.	1.13	—	.17.5
Salts, single	lb.	.14	—	.16	Aluminum Sulfate	....100 lbs.	3.50	—	.45	Zinc, carbonate	....lb.	.06	—	.10
double	lb.	.13	—	.15	Bichromate	....lb.	.08	—	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chloride, Fused	....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.12
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	5.00	—	6.00	Bisulfate, bulk, wks.	....ton	5.00	—	6.00	Granulated	....lb.	.42	—	.45
Orange Mineral	lb.	.14	—	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bisulfite, Powd.	....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cyanide	....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris Green	lb.	.23	—	.25	Solution 32-40 deg.	....100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.10	Oxide, French	....lb.	.09	—	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phosphorus red	lb.	.40	—	.50	Carbonate Sal. bbls.100 lbs.	2.00	—	.22.5	Americanlb.	.03	—	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow	lb.	.30	—	.35	Chloratelb.	—	—	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulfatelb.	.03	—	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$



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Coal-Tar Products

Crudes

Crudes	
Anthracene	80-85 p.c.lb. .75 — 1.00
40-45 p.c.lb. .12 — .18	
Benzene, C. P. ....gal. .27 — .33	
Resale ....gal. Nominal	
90 p.c. ....gal. .25 — .31	
Carbazol ....lb. .85 — 1.00	
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.gal. .75 — .90	
Straw, 97-99 p.c. ....gal. .80 — .95	
Cresol, U.S.P. ....lb. .17 — .21	
Creosote oil ....gal. .20 — .22	
Dip. oil ....gal. .31 — .36	
Naphthalene, balls ....lb. .09½ — .10½	
Flake ....lb. .08½ — .09½	
Second Hands ....lb. .06½ — .08	
Phenol, Gov't Surplus ....lb. .12 — .17	
Open Market ....lb. .09 — .11	
Pitch, various grades. ....ton 14.00 — 18.00	
Solvent naphtha ....25 — .31	
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c. ....gal. .31 — .34	
50 p.c. ....gal. .47 — .50	
Toluene, pure ....gal. .28 — .34	
Xylene, 10 deg dist. range.gal. .35 — .41	
5 deg. dist. range. ....gal. .40 — .46	
Nitration, 2 deg. range. ....gal. .45 — .51	

Intermediates

Intermediates	
Acid 1, 2, 4. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.05	
Acid, Anthranilic ....lb. 1.50 — 1.75	
Technical ....lb. 1.30 — 1.60	
Acid Benzoic, tech. ....lb. .50 — .60	
Acid Broenner's ....lb. 1.55 — 1.70	
Acid Chloroacetic, tech. ....lb. .40 — .45	
Acid Cleves ....lb. 1.30 — 1.36	
Acid Gamma ....lb. 3.00 — 3.25	
Acid H. ....lb. 1.15 — 1.30	
Acid Laurent's ....lb. 1.00 — 1.06	
Acid Metanilic ....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta). ....lb. 2.75 — 3.00	
Acid Naphthionic, Crude. ....lb. .70 — .75	
Refined. ....lb. .80 — 1.00	
Acid Neville & Winther's. ....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	
Acid Phthalic. ....lb. .40 — .45	
Anhydride. ....lb. .40 — .50	
Acid Picramic. ....lb. .75 — .85	
Acid Pleric. ....lb. .30 — .45	
Acid Salicylic, tech. ....lb. .18 — .22	
Acid Sulfanilic, tech. ....lb. .27 — .30	
Acid Tobias. ....lb. 2.25 — 2.35	
Acetanilide, tech. ....lb. .22 — .23	
p-Aminoacetanilide. ....lb. 1.25 — 1.50	
Aminoazobenzene. ....lb. — — 1.15	
p-Aminophenol. ....lb. 1.40 — 1.65	
Hydrochloride. ....lb. 1.75 — 2.05	
p-Aminophenol. ....lb. 3.00 — 3.25	
Aniline Oil, (drums extra). ....lb. .18 — .23	
Aniline Salt. ....lb. .26 — .28	
p-Anisidine. ....lb. 3.00 — 3.10	
Technical. ....lb. 1.65 — 1.75	
Anthraquinone Subl. ....lb. 1.75 — 1.85	
Bayer's Salt. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....lb. — — .50	
Benzidine Base. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	
Sulfate. ....lb. .75 — .80	
Benzoyl chloride. ....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	
Benzylchloride, redistilled. ....lb. .30 — .35	
Tech. ....lb. .20 — .25	
Bromobenzene. ....lb. .40 — .42	
Chlorobenzene. ....lb. .14 — .16	
Chlorhydrin. ....lb. — — 2.50	
Diaminophenol. ....lb. 5.80 — 6.00	
Dinoluidine. ....lb. 5.00 — 5.25	
o-Dichlorobenzene. ....lb. .15 — .20	
p-Dichlorobenzene. ....lb. .15 — .25	
Dichlorobenzene, mixed ....lb. .07½ — .08	
Diethylaniline. ....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	
Dimethylaniline, drums ext. ....lb. .45 — .64	
Dimethylsulfate. ....lb. .90 — 1.00	
Dinitrophenol. ....lb. .45 — .50	
Dinitrobenzene. ....lb. .25 — .27	
Dinitrochlorobenzene. ....lb. .28 — .30	
Dinitronaphthalene. ....lb. .33 — .35	
Dinitrotoluene. ....lb. .65 — .71	
Ethyl Bromide. ....lb. .48 — .50	
Ethyl Chloride. ....lb. .55 — .60	
"G" Salt. ....lb. .80 — .90	
Hydrazobenzene. ....lb. 1.50 — 2.10	
Methyl Chloride. ....lb. .50 — .55	
Michler's Ketone. ....lb. 4.00 — 4.25	
Monochlorobenzene. ....lb. .14 — .16	
Monochloraniline. ....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	
a-Naphthol, crude. ....lb. .32 — .40	
Refined. ....lb. .37 — .40	
b-Naphthol, distilled. ....lb. 1.45 — 1.50	
a-Naphthylamine. ....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	
b-Naphthylamine, tech. ....lb. 2.25 — 2.50	
Sulphur. ....lb. .95 — 1.00	
m-Nitroaniline. ....lb. .79 — .82	
p-Nitroaniline. ....lb. .65 — .67	
Nitrobenzene. ....lb. .12 — .14	
o-Nitrochlorobenzene. ....lb. .35 — .40	
p-Nitrochlorobenzene. ....lb. .30 — .35	
Nitronaphthalene. ....lb. .30 — .35	
p-Nitrophenol. ....lb. .75 — .80	
o-Nitrophenol. ....lb. 2.90 — 3.00	
m-Nitro-p-toluidine. ....lb. 3.65 — 4.00	
o-Nitrosodimethylaniline. ....lb. — —	
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed. ....lb. .15 — .17	
Nitrotoluene. ....lb. .13 — .20	
p-Nitrotoluene. ....lb. .85 — 1.00	
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde. ....lb. 1.50 — 2.00	
p-Phenetidin. ....lb. 1.35 — 1.50	
p-Phenylenediamine. ....lb. 1.70 — 1.75	
m-Phenylenediamine. ....lb. 1.15 — 1.30	
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine. ....lb. 2.25 — 2.30	
Phosgene. ....lb. — — .75	
Phthalic Anhydride. ....lb. .40 — .50	
"R" Salt. ....lb. .65 — .75	
Resorcinol, Technical. ....lb. 1.75 — 2.00	
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate. ....lb. .25 — .30	
Metanilate.lb. 1.40 — 1.46	
Naphthionate.lb. .70 — .75	
Picramate.lb. .75 — .80	
p-tolueno sulfonate.lb. .08 — .10	

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Mixed Mononitrotoluenes
Mixed Toluidines
Oil of Mirbane
Ortho Nitrotoluene
Ortho Toluidine
Para Nitrotoluene
Para Toluidine
Salicylic Acid
Tolidine, Base

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Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbanilide	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	—	.65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.86	—	1.40
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Tolidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
p-Tolidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.26	—	1.58
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Kyliidine	lb.	.45	—	.50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.60
Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.50
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green	lb.	2.00	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.50	—	.65
Orange III	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigo, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigo, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.70	—	.75
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.80
Uranine	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wool Green S.	lb.	2.00	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	.80
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fas: Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.80	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't.	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Geranin	lb.	2.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.35	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	—	1.45
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	3.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.80	—	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.30	—	2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoldin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoldin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	2.85	—	5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G, Domestic	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	10.00	—	15.00
Safranine	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Victoria Blue B	lb.	3.85	—	4.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	5.40	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Anmatto, fine	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppo	lb.	.06¾	—	.07¾

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	—	.21

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

utch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablets	lb.	.13	—	.14
udbear, French	lb.	—	—	
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.27
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09	—	.13
Sage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Juebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	—	.60
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.45
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12½
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.43
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.13
Potato white or canary	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Sago Flour	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.56
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.18	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.04	—	.05
Medium grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	40.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, Jl	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	22.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	21.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	35.00	—	40.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	—	—	45.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	40.00

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Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan,	gal.	.25
tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.0134—.02	
Powdered, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.06—.06½	
Decolorized ....lb.	.09—.09½	
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq. ....lb.	.07½—.08½	
Common ....lb.	.05½—.06	
Cubes, Singapore ....lb.	.08—.08½	
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works. ....lb.	.04½—.05	
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04½—.04½	
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08—.08½	
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.05—.06	
Myrobalans, liq. 25 p.c. tan. ....lb.	.05½—.06	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.10—.10½	
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan. ....lb.	.05—.05½	
Tanks ....lb.	.04½—.04½	
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks. ....lb.	.03½—.03½	
Barrels ....lb.	.04—.04½	
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½—.05	
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary. ....lb.	.04½—.04½	
Clarified ....lb.	.05—.05½	
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan,		
works, tanks .....lb.	.01½—.01½	
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02—.02½	
Sumac, liquid .....lb.	.07½—.09	

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland .....gal.	.41—.43
Domestic, prime .....gal.	— —
Degras American .....lb.	.04—.04½
English .....lb.	.04½—.05
Neutral .....lb.	.05—.09

Herring .....gal.	.25
Horse .....lb.	.05½—.06½
Lard prime .....gal.	— — 1.00
Off prime .....gal.	— — .72
No. 1 .....gal.	— — .60
Extra, No. 1 .....gal.	— — .65
No. 2 .....gal.	— — .55
Menhaden, Light strained. ....gal.	.40—.43
Yellow, bleached .....gal.	.42—.44
Extra, bleached, winter. ....gal.	.44—.46
Blown .....gal.	— — .52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls. ....gal.	.30—.33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....gal.	— — 1.00
30 deg., cold test. ....gal.	— — .95
40 deg., cold test. ....gal.	— — .90
Pure .....gal.	— — .80
Oleo. Oil, No. 1 .....lb.	— — .10½
No. 2 .....lb.	— — .09
No. 3 .....lb.	— — .07
Red Distilled .....lb.	— — .06½
Saponified .....lb.	— — .07
Sod .....gal.	.44—.46
Sperm bleached winter	
38 deg., cold test. ....gal.	— — 1.73
45 deg., cold test. ....gal.	— — 1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed. ....lb.	— — .08½
Double pressed .....lb.	.09—.09½
Triple pressed .....lb.	.10½—.11
Tallow acidless .....gal.	— — .65
Whale, natural winter. ....gal.	— — .63
Bleached, winter .....gal.	— — .60
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast. ....lb.	.04½—.04½
No. 2 .....lb.	.03½—.04½

Lard, City, Steam. ....lb.	— — .09
Compound .....lb.	— — .09½
Stearine, lard .....lb.	— — .12
Oleo .....lb.	.10—.10½
Tallow, edible .....lb.	— — .06½
City, Special, loose. ....lb.	— — .04½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible .....lb.	.06½—.06½
City Fancy .....lb.	.05½—.05½
Prime Packers .....lb.	.05½—.06
Grease, Choice White .....lb.	.04—.05½
"B" White .....lb.	.03½—.03½
Yellow .....lb.	.02½—.03
Brown .....lb.	.02½—.03
Bone .....lb.	.02½—.03
House .....lb.	.02½—.03
Stearine, prime Oleo. ....lb.	— — .08
Lard .....lb.	.11½—.12½

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls. ....lb.	.10—.10½
Cases .....lb.	— — .11
No. 3 .....lb.	.08½—.09½
China Wood Oil. ....bbls.	.15—.16
Coast, bbls. ....lb.	.11½—.12
Orient to N. Y., bbls. ....lb.	.10½—.10½
Coconut Dom, Ceylon, bbls. ....lb.	.09½—.10
*Tanks, Spot .....lb.	.08½—.09½
Cochin, bbls., Dom. ....lb.	.10½—.11
*Tanks .....lb.	.09½—.09½
Manila, tanks, coast. ....lb.	.08—.08½
Edible .....lb.	.12—.12½
Copra, Pacific Coast. ....lb.	.04½—.04½
Corn, refined, bbls. ....lb.	.09½—.09½
Crude Tanks Shipping pt. ....lb.	.06½—.06½
Barrels .....lb.	.07—.07½
Crude, bbls., N. Y. ....lb.	.07½—.08
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks. ....lb.	— — .06½
Prime Summer, Yel.bbls.	.08½—.08½
*Whitelb.	.08½—.08½
Winter yellowlb.	.08½—.09½
*Nominallb.	— —

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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.78
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.81
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.83
Edible.....gal.	—	—	.84
Raw tanks.....gal.	.70	—	.71
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	.69	—	.71
Oil, denatured.....gal.	1.25	—	1.35
Edible.....gal.	2.25	—	2.35
Foots.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Shipment.....lb.	.03	—	.06
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.06	—	.06
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.05	—	.05
Pal Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
*Imported.....lb.	.09	—	.09
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10	—	.10
Crude, f.o.b. mill tanks.....lb.	.07	—	.07
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06	—	.06
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.08	—	.08
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06	—	.06
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.88	—	.90
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.92	—	.95
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.65	—	1.75
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Aug.....lb.	.06	—	.06
Futures in bond.....lb.	.04	—	.04
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Edible.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	—	.27.50
Columbus.....ton	—	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—	.32.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—	.35.00
"Nominal".....	—	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.....gal.	—	—	.59
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	4.90
D.....	—	—	4.90
E.....	—	—	5.00
F.....	—	—	5.10
G.....	—	—	5.15
H.....	—	—	5.20
I.....	—	—	5.25
K.....	—	—	5.45
M.....	—	—	5.80
N.....	—	—	6.55
WG.....	—	—	7.05
WW.....	—	—	7.65
Resin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.35
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.37
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	41.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	11.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags.....100 lbs.	2.00	—	.225
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—	.32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	2.90	&	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.20
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.25	&	.10

Phosphate Rock—				
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	—	6.00	
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	—	8.00	
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	—	—	.90	
Shipment.....unit	—	—	—	
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.35	

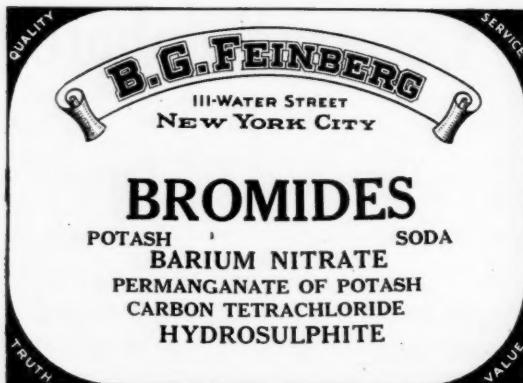
Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	22.50	—	23.00	
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—	
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—	
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	37.00	
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.62	—	4.87	
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)				
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	
Cobalt.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	—	12.25	
Electrolytic.....cwt.	12.00	—	12.12	
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	11.50	
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	160.00	
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—	
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—	4.40	
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.65	
Manganese ore.....unit	.25	—	.48	
Mercury.....flask	46.00	—	47.00	
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00	
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00	
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00	
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	55.00	
Platinum, pure.....oz.	73.00	—	75.00	
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.94	
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.61	
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—	26.50	
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—	
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	26.37	
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	26.25	
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit				
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	3.00	
Bolivian.....	—	—	3.75	
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	3.75	
Japanese.....	—	—	—	
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—	
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	4.50	

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Agar Agar, No. 1.....	lb.	.40	—	.55
No. 2	lb.	.48	—	.50
No. 3	lb.	.39	—	.40
Agaric, white	lb.	—	—	1.75
Almonds, bitter	lb.	—	—	.32
Sweet	lb.	—	—	.35
Meal	lb.	—	—	.35
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	8.00
Grey	oz.	—	—	25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.14
Balm of Gilead Buds.....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....	lb.	.041/4	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	—	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Russian, whole	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Cascara Amarga	lb.	—	—	.80
Castoreum	lb.	—	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....	lb.	.06	—	.061/2
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.041/2
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	2.90
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.30	—	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Jewelers, large	lb.	.75	—	.80
Small	lb.	.75	—	.80
French	lb.	.18	—	.20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....	lb.	.30	—	.33
Reeds	lb.	.70	—	.80
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	—	—	1.30
Grains of Paradise.....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Guarana	lb.	—	—	.80
Honey Calif.	lb.	—	—	.10

Hops, N. Y., prime.....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Pacific Coast, prime.....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)				
Russian	lb.	—	—	10.00
*Kamala	lb.	—	—	5.50
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Leeches	C.	—	—	15.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....	gal.	.60	—	.75
Lupulin	lb.	—	—	1.40
Lycopodium	lb.	3.60	—	3.65
Manna, large flake.....	lb.	.85	—	.90
Small flake	lb.	.40	—	.42
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.09	—	.10
Irish, Bleached	lb.	—	—	.10
Musk, pods., Cabardine.....	oz.	16.00	—	17.00
Tonquin	oz.	18.00	—	20.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	25.00	—	27.00
Tonquin	oz.	33.00	—	35.00
Quassia Chips	lb.	—	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	—	—	.50
Ground	lb.	—	—	.60
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.28	—	.30
Storax, liquid, tech.....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.061/2
Kegs	per keg	—	—	5.25
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	2.00	—	2.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Artificial	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spirits, See Naval Stores				
*Nominal				

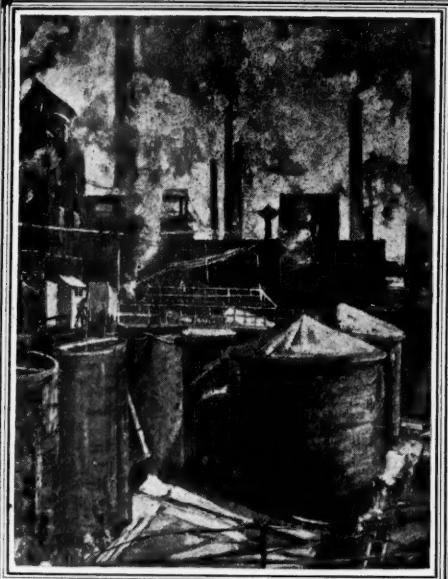
BALSAMS

Copalba, Para	lb.	.25	—	.26
South American	lb.	.33	—	.35
Fir, Canada	gal.	13.00	—	14.00
Oregon	gal.	1.40	—	1.56
Peru	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Tolu	lb.	.30	—	.35

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	—	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Barberry	lb.	—	—	.30
Bayberry	lb.	.12	—	.13
Blackhaw of Root	lb.	.32	—	.33
of Tree	lb.	.16	—	.17
Buckthorn	lb.	.08	—	.09
Canella	lb.	—	—	.85
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	—	.15
Cascarella, quills	lb.	—	—	.40
Siftings	lb.	—	—	.25
Chestnut	lb.	.091/2	—	.10
Cinchona, quills	lb.	.30	—	.35
Broken	lb.	.20	—	.30
Condurango	lb.	.10	—	.11
Cotton Root	lb.	.16	—	.17
Cramp (true)	lb.	—	—	.45
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	—	—	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.10	—	.11
Elm, Select, bds.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Grinding	lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.20
Fringe Tree	lb.	.30	—	.32
Hemlock	lb.	.07	—	.071/2
Lemon Peel	lb.	—	—	.10
Mezereon	lb.	.11	—	.12
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.081/2
White	lb.	.08	—	.081/2

*Nominal



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Magnesium Sulphate	Caustic Soda
Carbon Tetrachloride	Synthetic Indigo Dyes
Ferric Chloride	Insecticides

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		BERRIES		GUMS	
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .07 — .08	Cubeb, ordinary	lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Aloes, Barbados	lb. — — .50
Sweet	lb. .05 — .06	XX	lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Cape	lb. .11 — .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .16 — .17	Powdered	lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Curacao, cases	lb. .07 1/2 — .08
Northern	lb. .17 — .18			Socotrine, whole	lb. — — .50
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .17 — .19	Fish	lb. .07 1/2 — .09	Ammoniac, tears	lb. — — 1.85
of Fruit	lb. .17 — .19	Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .45 — .50	Powdered	lb. — — —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .16 — .18	Juniper	lb. .03 3/4 — .04	Arabic, firsts	lb. .26 — .27
Select	lb. .26 — .27	Lavender	lb. .08 — .10	Seconds	lb. .22 — .23
Simaruba	lb. — — .15	Poke	lb. — — .20	Sorts Amber	lb. .10 — .10 1/2
Soap, whole	lb. .07 — .08	Prickly Ash	lb. .12 — .13	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. .19 — .22
Cut	lb. .11 — .13	Raspberries, dried	lb. .45 — .50	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. .35 — .38
Crushed	lb. .11 — .12	Saw Palmetto	lb. .14 — .15	Powdered	lb. .80 — .85
Wahoo of Root	lb. .40 — .45	Slow	lb. .20 — .22	Benzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00
of Tree	lb. .25 — .28			Sumatra	lb. .24 — .25
Willow, Black	lb. .06 — .06 1/2			Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list	
White	lb. — — .15	Arnica	lb. .12 — .13	Catechu	lb. .11 — .16
White Pine Rossed	lb. .06 — .06 1/2	Borage	lb. .30 — .32	Chicle	lb. .75 — 1.00
White Poplar	lb. .04 — .04 1/2	Calendula Petals, Imp.	lb. .70 — .75	Dammar	lb. .17 — .18
W'd Cherry—		Chamomile German	lb. .20 — .22	Euphorbium	lb. — — .60
Thin Green Rossed	lb. .16 — .18	Hungarian	lb. — — .20	Powdered	lb. — — .65
Thick Rossed	lb. .10 — .12	Roman	lb. .23 — .25	Galbanum	lb. — — 1.25
Thin Natural	lb. .09 — .12	Clover Tops	lb. .10 — .11	Gambier	lb. .05 1/2 — .06
Thick Natural	lb. .06 — .07	Dogwood	lb. .15 — .16	Gamboge	lb. — — 1.10
Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .09	Elder	lb. .35 — .40	Guadac	lb. .38 — .40
		Insect, open whole	lb. .32 — .38	Hemlock	lb. .33 — .90
		Closed whole	lb. — — —	Karaya, Powdered	lb. .20 — .22
		Powder, Pure	lb. .36 — .40	Kino	lb. — — .50
		Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb.	lb. — — .25	Mastic	lb. .40 — .45
Calabar	lb. — — .20	Kousso	lb. — — —	Myrrh, Select	lb. .40 — .45
Cassia Fistula	lb. .08 — .09	Lavender	lb. .25 — .26	Sorts	lb. .45 — .46
Castor	lb. .03 — .03 1/2	Linden, with Leaves	lb. .14 — .15	Olibanum, siftings	lb. .11 — .12
St. Ignatius	lb. — — .35	Without Leaves	lb. .26 — .27	Tears	lb. .15 — .20
St. John's Bread	lb. .04 — .06	Malva, blue	lb. .45 — .50	Opium, See fine chem. list	
Tonka, Angostura	lb. 1.30 — 1.35	*Black	lb. — — —	Sandarac	lb. .31 — .32
Para	lb. .95 — 1.00	Mullein	lb. — — 1.00	Spruce	lb. .40 — 1.00
Surinam	lb. .80 — .90	Orange	lb. — — 1.00	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs	
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 3.50 — 4.00	Peony, red	lb. — — .45	Thus	lb. .07 — .07 1/2
Cuts	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Poppy, red	lb. .70 — .75	Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb. 3.50 — 3.60
Bourbon	lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Saffron, American	lb. — — .80	Seconds	lb. 2.75 — 2.90
South American	lb. 2.00 — 2.25	Valencia	lb. 13.25 — 13.50	Powdered	lb. 1.60 — 1.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb. 1.10 — 1.25	Violet	lb. — — .80		
Green Label	lb. 1.10 — 1.25	Tilla (see Linden)	lb. — — —		
		*Nominal			

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SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	—	.80
Fine Orange	lb.	.56	—	.60
Second Orange	lb.	.54	—	.56
T. N.	lb.	.48	—	.50
Regular bleached	lb.	.57	—	.60
Bone Dry	lb.	.64	—	.65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.27	—	.28
Balmony	lb.	.15	—	.16
Belladonna	lb.	.17	—	.23
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.11	—	.12
Buchu, short	lb.	.85	—	.90
Long	lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	—	—
American	lb.	—	—	.20
U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip	lb.	—	—	.12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta	lb.	.25	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	—	—	.50
Coltsfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Corn Silk	lb.	.07	—	.08
Damiana	lb.	.11	—	.12
Deer Tongue	lb.	—	—	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.11	—	.13
Eucalyptus	lb.	—	—	.06
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.12	—	.13
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—	.11
Henbane	lb.	.21	—	.22
Henna	lb.	.20	—	.22
Horehound	lb.	.09	—	.10
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	—	.33

Laurel	lb.	.03	—	.04
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort	lb.	.30	—	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.20	—	.25
Matico	lb.	.19	—	.20
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	.12	—	.14
Motherwort Herb	lb.	—	—	.16
Pennyroyal	lb.	.68	—	.09
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	—	.20
Pichi	lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	—	.19
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—	.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	—	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	—	—	.50
Rosemary	lb.	.05	—	.05
Rue	lb.	.25	—	.30
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.05	—	.06
Greek	lb.	.04	—	.05
Spanish	lb.	.05	—	.05
Savory	lb.	.12	—	.13
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.70	—	.75
Half Leaf	lb.	.24	—	.25
Sittings	lb.	.11	—	.12
Tinnevelly, Jobbing	lb.	.14	—	.16
Grinding	lb.	.06	—	.09
Pods	lb.	.09	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.30	—	.32
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	—	.20
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium	lb.	.17	—	.18
Tansy	lb.	.16	—	.20
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.06	—	.06
French	lb.	.11	—	.11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.04	—	.04
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wormwood, imported	lb.	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa	lb.	.12	—	.13

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.25
Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	—	—	.42
Alkanet	lb.	.18	—	.20
Althea, cut	lb.	.10	—	.12
Whole	lb.	.10	—	.11
Angelica American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Arnica	lb.	—	—	.70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.05	—	.06
Bermuda	lb.	.05	—	.05
St. Vincent	lb.	—	—	.05
Bamboo Brier	lb.	—	—	.09
Bearfoot	lb.	.06	—	.07
Belladonna	lb.	.18	—	.23
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.18	—	.19
Blood	lb.	.16	—	.17
Blueflag	lb.	.38	—	.40
Bryonia	lb.	.13	—	.14
Burdock	lb.	.11	—	.12
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.40	—	.42
Unbleached, natural	lb.	—	—	.12
Cohosh, black	lb.	.09	—	.11
Blue	lb.	.08	—	.11
Colchicum	lb.	.28	—	.29
Colombo, whole	lb.	.02	—	.05
Comfrey	lb.	.30	—	.35
Culver's	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cranesbill, see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, Imported	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dograss, genuine	lb.	.12	—	.14
Echinacea	lb.	—	—	.40
Elecampane	lb.	.14	—	.15
Galangal	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gelsemium	lb.	.14	—	.15
Gentian	lb.	.08	—	.08
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

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Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.24	—	.25	Seneca	lb.	.60	—	.68	Foenugreek	lb.	.02%	.03	
See Spices					Serpentaria	lb.	.75	—	.80	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03%	.04%	
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	3.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	Chilian	lb.			
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30	—	.32	Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	—	.10
Southern wild	lb.	5.00	—	7.00	Stripped	lb.	—	—	.50	Larkspur	lb.	.17	—	.18
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	4.00	Spikenard	lb.	.20	—	.21	Lobelia	lb.	—	—	.00
Powdered	lb.	4.50	—	4.60	Squill, white	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10	—	.19%
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.55	—	.65	Stillingia	lb.	.10%	—	.11	Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06%	—	
White	lb.	—	—	.15	Stone	lb.	—	—	.12	Californian, Brown	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.16	Turner's Madras	lb.	.06%	—	.07	Yellow	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.48	—	.50	Aleppy	lb.	.06%	—	.07	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.05%	—	.06%
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	China	lb.	.06%	—	.07	English, Yellow	lb.	.05%	—	.06%
Powdered	lb.	2.00	—	2.10	Unicorn false, See Helonias	lb.	—	—		Danish, Yellow	lb.	.04%	—	.05%
Rio whole	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	True, See Aletris	lb.	.10	—	.11	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Jalap, whole	lb.	.20	—	.25	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	.08%	Turkish	lb.	.08%	—	.09
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	—	.28	Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.05%	Blue Indian	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	—	.18	Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.07	White Indian	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Lady Slipper	lb.	.90	—	.95	SEEDS					Quince	lb.	.75	—	.80
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—		Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	.21	Rape South Amer.	lb.	.04	—	.05
Spanish, natural bales	lb.	.06	—	.07	Star	lb.	.15	—	.15%	Japanese, small	lb.	.08%	—	.08%
Selected	lb.	.22	—	.24	Spanish	lb.	.14%	—	.15	Domestic	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.14	Annatto	lb.	.08	—	.04	Sabadilla	lb.	.10	—	.11
Lovage	lb.	.65	—	.70	Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—		Sesasacre	lb.	—	—	.30
Manaca	lb.	.18	—	.19	Morocco	lb.	.05%	—	.06	Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.25
Mandrake	lb.	.10	—	.11	South American	lb.	.03%	—		Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	
Musk, Russian	lb.	.90	—	.95	Caraway, African	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Kombe	lb.	.40	—	.45
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08%	—	.09	Dutch	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90	—	.110	South American	lb.	.03%	—	.04
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.11	Decorticated	lb.	.40	—	.42	Worm, American	lb.	.12	—	.14
Fingers	lb.	.72	—	.75	Celery	lb.	.14%	—	.15	Levant	lb.	—	—	.125
Parcela Brava	lb.	.25	—	.26	Colchicum	lb.	.33	—	.35	SPICES				
Pellitory	lb.	.30	—	.32	Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—		Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.20
Pink true	lb.	—	—	.95	Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—		Bombay	lb.	.11%	—	.12
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.19	Bleached	lb.	.06%	—	.07	Japan	lb.	.25	—	.26
Poke	lb.	—	—	.10	Cumln, Levant	lb.	—	—		Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	—	.16
Rhatany	lb.	—	—	.10	Morocco	lb.	.06%	—	.07	China, Selected, mats	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Rhubarb					Dill	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Saigon, assortment	lb.	.21	—	.24
High Dried	lb.	.22	—	.24	Fennel, French	lb.	.08	—	.08%	Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.35	German	lb.	.08%	—	.09	Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.47	—	.50	Flax, whole	per bbl.	—	—	.1175	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.14	—	.20
Mexican	lb.	.39	—	.41	Ground	lb.	.06%	—	.07					
Scammony Root	lb.	.05%	—	.06	*Nominal									

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Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.20	—	.21
Amboynas	lb.	.23	—	.24
Penang	lb.	.45	—	.46
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.24	—	.25
Fancy Bold	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Japan	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cochin lemon	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.29	—	.30
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.29	—	.30
Batavia	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.15	—	.16
75s-80s	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.08½	—	.09
White	lb.	.15½	—	.15½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04	—	.04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.29	—	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.38	—	.40
Yellow clean	lb.	.17	—	.20
Crude	lb.	.15	—	.16
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.46	—	.47
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.25	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.14	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.14	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.08½	—	.10
White	lb.	.09	—	.11
Japan	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Beached	lb.	—	—	.35
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	—	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

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Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Artificial, U.S.P. See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	—	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.30	—	.35
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Anise Technical	lb.	.50	—	.60
U.S.P.	lb.	.66	—	.75
Bay	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Bergamot	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Crude	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.00	—	4.50
Cade	lb.	.66	—	.70
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.09	—	.10½
Japanese white	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Rectified	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Cassia, Technical	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lead, Free	lb.	.85	—	.95
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.85
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.40	—	.45
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—	22.00
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.34	—	.36
Java	lb.	.85	—	.85
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Bottles	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Crotot	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Cumin	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Dill	lb.	—	—	4.50
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Rose, Algerian	lb.	4.75	—	6.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.80
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Wood	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Spike Spanish	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	.75	—	.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Distilled	lb.	.70	—	.75
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—	—
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	20.00
Artificial	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	25.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Italian	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.30	—	.35
Patchouli	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Japanese	lb.	.75	—	.80
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
French	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Pinus Sylvesteris	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Rose, French	oz.	10.00	—	12.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	12.00
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Tech.	lb. .55	— .65
Sandalwood, East India....	lb. 6.75	— 7.00
West Indian	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
Artificial	lb. .55	— .57
Savin	lb. —	— 4.25
Spearmint	lb. 4.50	— 5.00
Spruce	lb. —	— .85
Tansy, Amer.	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
Tar, bbls.	gal. .30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans....	gal. —	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.	lb. 1.15	— 1.20
White, U.S.P.	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb. 6.50	— 7.00
Wine, heavy	lb. —	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch....	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb. 5.50	— 6.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....	lb. .33	— .35
Wormseed Baltimore	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Wormwood Dom.	lb. 15.00	— 16.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....	lb. 12.00	— 15.00
Manila	lb. 25.00	— 32.00
Artificial	lb. —	— 10.00

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb	lb. 7.00	— 7.50
Ginger	lb. 3.00	— 3.30
Malefern	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb. —	— 5.00
*Orris, domestic	lb. —	— 20.00
Imported	lb. —	— 22.00
Pepper, black	lb. —	— 6.00
Vanilla	lb. 8.75	— 10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black	oz. —	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz. —	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb. —	.02% — .03%
Civet	oz. 2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb. .12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous	lb. .16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods....	oz. 16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains....	oz. 25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains....	oz. 33.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods....	oz. 18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb. .09	— .10	
Verona	lb. .06	.07
Powdered, Gran.	lb. .08	.12
Rice Starch	lb. .15	.16
Talc, Italian	ton 45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French	ton 27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton 18.00	— 20.00

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Anethol	lb. —	— 1.75
Borneol	lb. —	— 3.50
Citronellol	lb. 10.00	— 15.00
Citral	lb. 3.50	— 3.60
Eucalyptol	lb. .85	.90
Eugenol	lb. 3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol	lb. 2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Linalool	lb. 6.50	— 7.00
Menthol	lb. 4.25	— 4.50
Rhodinol	lb. 12.00	— 15.00
Safrol	lb. .63	.65

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb. 4.00	— 6.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Anisic Aldehyde	lb. —	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb. —	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine	lb. —	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb. 1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb. 1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb. 1.50	— 1.75
Bromstyrol	lb. 6.25	— 6.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb. 3.00	— 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb. —	— 4.50
Coumarin	lb. 4.50	— 4.75
Resale	lb. 4.40	— 4.50
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb. —	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb. 5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin	lb. —	— 3.00
Indol, C.P.	oz. —	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb. 9.50	— 11.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb. —	— 17.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb. 4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb. —	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb. 5.50	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb. .33	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra....	lb. 13% — .14	
Musk Ambrette	lb. —	— 30.00
Musk Ketone	lb. —	— 15.00
Musk Xylene	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Nerolin	lb. —	— 3.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb. 10.00	— 12.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 8.00	— 12.00
Terpineol, C.P.	lb. .45	— .50
Vanillin	oz. —	— .50
Violet, artificial (Ionone)....	lb. —	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals....	lb. —	— 3.00

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ANTIMONY—Crude, 1,000 ccs., F. W. Frost & Co., Shanghai

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BARIUM—Carbonate, 199 cks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 108 cks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 48 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Chloride**, 38 bbls., H. J. Baker Bros., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 41 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Order, Hamburg

BARK—10 lbs., Cohen & Co., Nassau; **Chopped**, 10,418 lbs., Order, Durban; **Soap**, 20 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Wattle**, 44 bgs., N. Y. Quebracho Co., Durban; 1,179 bgs., Order, Durban

BEANS—Cocoa, 100 bgs., Irving National Bank, Kingston; 100 ccs., 100 cks., R. F. Downing Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Order, Port Morant; 75 bgs., Order, Alexandria; 200 bgs., Robert Dollar S. S. Line, Trinidad; 1,600 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Accra; 1,600 bgs., Commonwealth Trust Co., Secondee; 498 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Secondee; 100 bgs., Irving National Bank, Kingston; 51 bgs., American Pacific Co., Port de Paix; 89 bgs., J. L. Hachtman & Co., Port de Paix; 38 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Macoris; 608 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, La Romana; 106 bgs., Mecke & Co., Sanchez; 700 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 64 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 400 bgs., Lamborn & Co., Sanchez; 100 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Sanchez; 100 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 100 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 38 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Sanchez; 340 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez;

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BRONZE POWDER—49 cs., J. E. Mondlik, Hamburg; 14 cs., Gersterdorfer Bros., Bremerhaven

CALCIUM METABISULFITE—11 cks., G. Gennert, Hamburg

CASEIN—2,085 bgs., Lee, Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires

CHALK—1,500 tons, J. W. Higman & Co., Fayal

CLAY—1 cse., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam; 20 cks., J. Goebel & Co., Bremerhaven

CHEMICALS—83 cks., 80 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 300 carboys, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 18 cks., Netherland Chem. Co., Hamburg; 50 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremerhaven; 30 bbls., Order, Rotterdam

COLORS—11 cks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam; 6 pkgs., Textile Alliance Inc., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Order, Rotterdam; 51 kegs, Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Southampton; 11 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 26 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 3 cks., Lunham & Moore, Havre; 3 kegs, Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., London; 3 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 17 cks., Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Rotterdam; **Coal-Tar**, 1 bbl., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam

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GLUE—40 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 200 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Cake**, 100 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., London

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GUM—250 bgs., Order, Liverpool; **Benzoin**, 34 cs., Order, Durban; **Karaya**, 460 bgs., Thurston & Braidi, Rotterdam; **Perillo**, 123 bbs., W. Wrigley & Co., Puerto Colombia

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MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 81 csks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Hamburg; 36 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; Sulfate, 2,000 bgs., Superior Co., Hamburg.

NAPHTHALENE—48 bgs., Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Rotterdam.
OIL—Coconut, Quantity in bulk, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; Codliver, 1 bbl., S. B. Fenick & Co., Christiansia; 20 bbls., Unwelen Mercantile Trading Co., Bergen; 4 bbls., Order, Bergen; Fusel, 233 bbls., Clarke & Co., Hamburg; Olive, 20 bbls., N. Rosozzo & Co., Naples; 25 cs., C. V. Smith & Co., Messina; 7 bbls., C. Festa, Messina; 11 csks., Columbia Co., Palermo; 250 cs., Musa Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., Banco Commerciale Italiano, Genoa; 1,000 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 300 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Genoa; 30 cs., A. Capelli, Genoa; 2 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Von Bremen, Asche & Co., Genoa; 50 cs., J. Munro & Co., Genoa; 100 bbls., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., J. Selen Co., Genoa; 25 cs., Strohmeier & Arne Co., Genoa; 50 bbls., Order, Genoa; 60 cs., A. Borga, Naples; 6 cs., A. Parlato, Naples; 2 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Naples; 3 cs., G. Person, Naples; 12 cs., Hudson Forwarding Co., Naples; 52 cs., Ocean Shipping Co., Palermo; 35 cs., Order, Palermo; Palm, 38 csks., Thorne & Fehr, Hamburg; 1,600 csks., African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Opobo.

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PHOSPHORUS—Sesquisulfide, 5 cs., Order, Hamburg

POTASSIUM SALTS—84 csks., Order, Hamburg; Alum, 46 csks., Blackburn Trading Corporation, Hamburg; Carbonate, 18 csks., Habicht & Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 50 drs., Peters, White & Co., Hamburg; 185 drs., National Park Bank, Hamburg; 143 bbls., Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Rotterdam; Sulfate, 21 csks., J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Hamburg.

ROOT—Rhubarb, 32 cs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Shanghai; Valerian, 43 bgs., Order, Hamburg.

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SOAP—7 cs., P. M. Prindle Co., Havre

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SPICES—Cassia, 100 pkgs., W. F. Egeman & Co., Rotterdam; 200 pkgs., W. Tappennack, Rotterdam; 74 bgs., Royal Bank of

Canada, Grenada; 2,200 bgs., W. Tappennack, Shanghai; Cloves, 70 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; Abonia, 20 cs., L. C. Naisawald & Sons, Rotterdam; Ginger, 108 bgs., Smith, Kirkpatrick Co., Freetown; 1,296 bgs., African & Eastern Trade Corp., Freetown; Nutmegs, 9 cs., 47 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Rotterdam; 51 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 25 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Grenada; Pepper, 100 bgs., W. F. Egeman & Co., Havre; Cayenne, 3 cs., F. Oreste, Naples.

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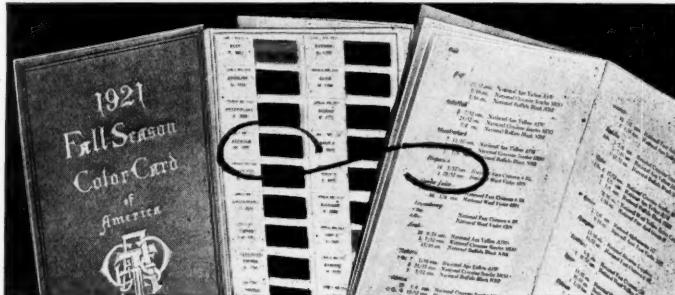
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